UBS Group AG

2025 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2025

Important: this export excludes unanswered questions
This document is an export of your organization's CDP questionnaire response. It contains all data points for questions that are answered or in progress. There may be questions or data points that you have been requested to provide, which are missing from this document because they are currently unanswered. Please note that it is your responsibility to verify that your questionnaire response is complete prior to submission. CDP will not be liable for any failure to do so.
Read full terms of disclosure

09/17/2025, 03:49 pm

Contents

C1. Introduction

(1.1) In which language are you submitting your response?

Select from:

☑ English

(1.2) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

Select from:

☑ USD

(1.3) Provide an overview and introduction to your organization.

(1.3.1) Type of financial institution

Select from:

☑ Bank

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:

☑ Publicly traded organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

UBS Group AG is incorporated and domiciled in Switzerland and operates under Art. 620ff. of the Swiss Code of Obligations as an Aktiengesellschaft, a corporation limited by shares. Its registered office is at Bahnhofstrasse 45, 8001 Zurich, Switzerland, and its corporate identification number is CHE-395.345.924. UBS Group AG was incorporated on 10 June 2014 and was established in 2014 as the holding company of the UBS Group. UBS Group AG shares are listed on the SIX Swiss Exchange and on the New York Stock Exchange (ISIN: CH0244767585; CUSIP: H42097107). UBS Group AG owns 100% of the outstanding shares in UBS AG. UBS Group AG is subject to, and complies with, all relevant Swiss legal and regulatory requirements regarding corporate governance, including the SIX Swiss Exchange's Directive on Information relating to Corporate Governance and the standards established in the Swiss Code of Best Practice for Corporate Governance. NOTE ON OUR 2025 CDP SUBMISSION: With the acquisition of Credit Suisse, UBS remains on a multi-year integration journey and therefore data & information

presented in this submission is provided on varying consolidation / entity scope. This submission is based on 2024 disclosures. Sustainability disclosures can be found on www.ubs.com/sustainability-reporting
[Fixed row]

(1.4) State the end date of the year for which you are reporting data. For emissions data, indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

(1.4.1) End date of reporting year

12/30/2024

(1.4.2) Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.4.3) Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.4.4) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 1 emissions data for

Select from:
☑ 2 years

(1.4.5) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 2 emissions data for

Select from:
☑ 2 years

(1.4.6) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 3 emissions data for

Select from:

☑ 1 year
[Fixed row]

(1.4.1) What is your organization's annual revenue for the reporting period?

48611000000

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

	Is your reporting boundary for your CDP disclosure the same as that used in your financial statements?
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(1.6) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

Various, see www.ubs.com/investors for details

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

CH0244767585

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

H42097107

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

UBS (NYSE); UBSG (SWX)

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

BSZLML8

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

549300SZJ9VS8SGXAN81

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

00-184-5757

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

[Add row]

(1.7) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

Select all that apply

☑ Peru
☑ Chile
☑ China
☑ India
☑ Italy
☑ France
☑ Israel
☑ Jersey
☑ Mexico
☑ Monaco
☑ Bahamas
☑ Bahrain
☑ Belgium
☑ Bermuda
☑ Denmark
☑ Guernsey
☑ Malaysia
☑ Portugal
☑ Thailand
☑ Argentina
☑ Netherlands
☑ New Zealand
☑ Philippines
☑ Puerto Rico
☑ Switzerland
☑ Japan
☑ Qatar
☑ Spain
☑ Brazil
☑ Canada
☑ Panama
☑ Poland
☑ Sweden
☑ Turkey
☑ Austria
☑ Germany
☑ Ireland
☑ Lebanon
☑ Uruguay
☑ Colombia
☑ Australia
☑ Indonesia
☑ Mauritius
☑ Singapore
☑ Luxembourg
☑ Saudi Arabia
☑ South Africa
☑ Liechtenstein
☑ Taiwan, China
☑ Cayman Islands

☑ Republic of Korea
☑ Russian Federation
☑ Hong Kong SAR, China
☑ United Arab Emirates
☑ United States of America
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(1.9) What was the size of your organization based on total assets value at the end of the reporting period?

6087000000000

(1.10) Which activities does your organization undertake, and which industry sectors does your organization lend to, invest in, and/or insure?

Banking (Bank)

(1.10.1) Activity undertaken

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.10.3) Reporting the portfolio value and % of revenue associated with the portfolio

Select from:
☑ Yes, the % of revenue associated with the portfolio

(1.10.5) % of revenue

42

(1.10.6) Type of clients

Select all that apply
☑ Asset owners
☑ Retail clients
☑ Corporate and institutional clients (companies)
☑ Government / sovereign / quasi-government / sovereign wealth funds

☑ Institutional investors
☑ Business and private clients (banking)
☑ Family offices / high network individuals

(1.10.7) Industry sectors your organization lends to, invests in, and/or insures

Select all that apply

☑ Retail
☑ Apparel
☑ Services
☑ Materials
☑ Hospitality
☑ Transportation services
☑ Food, beverage & agriculture
☑ Biotech, health care & pharma
☑ Fossil Fuels
☑ Manufacturing
☑ Infrastructure
☑ Power generation
☑ International bodies

Investing (Asset manager)

(1.10.1) Activity undertaken

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.10.3) Reporting the portfolio value and % of revenue associated with the portfolio

Select from:

☑ Yes, the % of revenue associated with the portfolio

(1.10.5) % of revenue

58

(1.10.6) Type of clients

Select all that apply

☑ Asset owners
☑ Retail clients
☑ Institutional investors
☑ Business and private clients (banking)
☑ Family offices / high network individuals
☑ Corporate and institutional clients (companies)
☑ Government / sovereign / quasi-government / sovereign wealth funds

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Select all that apply

☑ Retail
☑ Apparel
☑ Services
☑ Materials
☑ Hospitality
☑ Transportation services
☑ Food, beverage & agriculture
☑ Biotech, health care & pharma
☑ Fossil Fuels
☑ Manufacturing
☑ Infrastructure
☑ Power generation
☑ International bodies

Investing (Asset owner)

(1.10.1) Activity undertaken

Select from:

☑ No

Insurance underwriting (Insurance company)

(1.10.1) Activity undertaken

Select from:

☑ No

[Fixed row]

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping our value chain

(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Portfolio

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

☑ Tier 2 suppliers

(1.24.5) Portfolios covered in mapping

Select all that apply

☑ Banking (Bank)

☑ Investing (Asset manager)

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

In 2024, 70% (341 out of 487) completed voluntarily climate disclosures on the non-profit, third-party platform run by CDP. Though this is the same as the percentage achieved in 2023 (307 out of 440), the absolute number of vendors completing their disclosures increased 11% from 307 in 2023 to 341 in 2024. To calculate the

scope 3, category 1, 2, 4 and 9 emissions, we used a combination of applying a spend-based method and using supplier-specific actual emissions. The spend-based method is based on our annual spend with vendors and associated emission factors (supplier specific emissions intensity is taken from the CDP, where data is adequate and verified, and for others from the Comprehensive Environmental Data Archive (CEDA) by Watershed Factors multi-regional input / output emissions factor database per industry and country). For supplier-specific actual emissions, our primary cloud provider's emissions are taken directly from the emissions impact dashboard provided by them. Vendors that collectively account for more than 50% of our estimated vendor GHG emissions are called GHG key vendors. High-impact vendors go through assessments against UBS's RSCS. We also undertake assessments on some nonhigh- impact vendors where we have significant ongoing relationships. According to the Sustainability and Climate Risk Framework, the business (first line of defense – 1st LoD) identifies sustainability and climate risks in products, services, instruments, activities, transactions and in client / supplier onboardings or periodic KYC reviews (PKR) and product development, and refers them to the Sustainability and Climate Risk (SCR) unit, as the second line of defense, in accordance with the responsibilities, processes and tools specified in the SCR Policy.
[Fixed row]

(1.24.1) Have you mapped where in your direct operations or elsewhere in your value chain plastics are produced, commercialized, used, and/or disposed of?

(1.24.1.1) Plastics mapping

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(1.24.1.5) Primary reason for not mapping plastics in your value chain

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Lack of exposure and relevance

(1.24.1.6) Explain why your organization has not mapped plastics in your value chain

Our exposure to plastics in the value chain is low. We have in the past undertaken a global review of our purchase catalogues and introduced environmentally friendly alternatives to products where available, having removed plastic and single-use items where possible. Over years, there have also been several campaigns to involve our employees and raise awareness of our environmental impact. A notable example was the "Go drastic, cut the plastic" campaign to eliminate single-use plastic items from use throughout the firm. We will continue to monitor any relevant plastic consumption as part of our waste management program.
[Fixed row]

C2. Identification, assessment, and management of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(2.1) How does your organization define short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons in relation to the identification, assessment, and management of your environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

0

(2.1.3) To (years)

3

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

To align with our Risks and Opportunities disclosure we included "Current" in the short-term definition.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

4

(2.1.3) To (years)

10

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

Between three to ten years.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

11

(2.1.2) Is your long-term time horizon open ended?

Select from:
☑ No

(2.1.3) To (years)

80

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

Long-term time horizon is defined mainly by UBS scenario analysis assessments (until 2100, which is the Paris Agreement objective year).
[Fixed row]

(2.2) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies and/or impacts?

	Process in place	Dependencies and/or impacts evaluated in this process
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ Both dependencies and impacts

[Fixed row]

(2.2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental risks and/or opportunities?

	Process in place	Risks and/or opportunities evaluated in this process	Is this process informed by the dependencies and/or impacts process?
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ Both risks and opportunities	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(2.2.2) Provide details of your organization's process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities.

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations
☑ Upstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:
☑ Partial

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply
☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:
☑ Qualitative only

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:
☑ More than once a year

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply
☑ Short-term
☑ Medium-term
☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:
☑ Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Site-specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

International methodologies and standards

☑ ISO 14001 Environmental Management Standard

Other

☑ Desk-based research

☑ External consultants

☑ Materiality assessment

☑ Partner and stakeholder consultation/analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Drought

☑ Tornado

☑ Wildfires

☑ Heat waves

☑ Cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons

☑ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)

☑ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)

☑ Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)

Chronic physical

☑ Coastal erosion

☑ Heat stress

☑ Increased severity of extreme weather events

☑ Sea level rise

☑ Water stress

Policy

☑ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements

☑ Changes to national legislation

☑ Increased difficulty in obtaining operations permits

Reputation

☑ Impact on human health

Technology

☑ Dependency on water-intensive energy sources

☑ Data access/availability or monitoring systems

Liability

☑ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Customers

☑ Other, please specify **:landlords, neighborhood, authorities, industry membership organizations, providers, other tenants, third party vendors, media**

☑ Employees

☑ Suppliers

☑ Regulators

☑ Local communities

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

The management system covers the entire scope of UBS's products, services and in-house operations that may give rise to an environmental impact. The integrated management system is externally audited against several standards and requirements (one of which is ISO 14001) annually and recertified every three years. These comprehensive audits verify that appropriate policies and processes are in place to manage environmental and energy-related topics and that they are executed in day-to-day practice.

Row 2

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ More than once a year

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

☑ Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Not location specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Other enterprise risk management, please specify :We embed environmental, social and governance (ESG) standards into our sourcing and procurement activities. The Responsible Supply Chain Management (RSCM) framework is based on identifying, assessing and monitoring vendor practices.

Other

☑ Desk-based research

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Reputation

☑ Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g. GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress)

☑ Other reputation, please specify :Environmental policies, human rights policies, health and safety policies and code of conduct to manage their vendors / supply chain

Technology

☑ Other technology, please specify :Transition to renewable electricity

Liability

☑ Exposure to litigation

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Suppliers

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

We embed environmental, social and governance (ESG) standards into our sourcing and procurement activities. The Responsible Supply Chain Management (RSCM) framework is based on identifying, assessing and monitoring vendor practices in the areas of human and labor rights, the environment, nature, health and safety, and anti-corruption. Central to our RSCM framework is the Responsible Supply Chain Policy, to which our direct vendors are bound by contract. The RSCM Policy defines our expectations toward vendors and their subcontractors regarding legal compliance, environmental protection, avoidance of child and forced labor, non-discrimination, diversity, equity and inclusion, remuneration, hours of work, freedom of association, humane treatment, health and safety, anti-corruption measures, and whistleblowing protection for employees. In 2024, 100% of new vendors were screened for environmental and social risks. In 2023, the same screening process was conducted for 100% of new vendors. In addition, we identify high-ESG-impact vendors when establishing new contracts or renewals based on whether the vendors are providing goods and services that could either have a substantial environmental and social impact or be sourced in markets with potentially high social or governance risks. Such high impact vendors are assessed against our RSCM policy. These vendors are required to provide disclosures about their

management practices along with corresponding evidence, which is evaluated by a specialist team. We have conducted an internal assessment to identify risks, opportunities and impacts related to supply chain sustainability topics relevant for the banking industry.

Row 3

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Partial

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

☑ Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ National

☑ Not location specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Risk models

Other

☑ Internal company methods

☑ Scenario analysis

☑ Other, please specify :S&P Trucost

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons

☑ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)

☑ Heat waves

☑ Wildfires

Chronic physical

☑ Increased severity of extreme weather events

Policy

☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms

Market

☑ Changing customer behavior

Reputation

☑ Stigmatization of sector

Liability

☑ Exposure to litigation

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Customers

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

UBS manages climate risks (CR) in own operations, balance sheet, client assets and supply chain. We are embedding CR into risk appetite framework and operational risk appetite statement. UBS approaches CR identification by integrating CR drivers, expert-based views on their transmission channels, and CR methodologies (e.g., heatmaps (HM)). CR methodologies help us take a materiality-driven approach, directly structuring our CR management strategy by: -Identifying concentrations of climate and nature sensitive exposure; Allowing UBS to prioritize resources with respect to detailed risk analysis and management actions; - Supporting the delivery of a client-centric business strategy where UBS supports clients with climate transition finance, identifying clients that could benefit from related UBS products and services; - Providing decision-useful information in internal reports to executive and board leadership and external disclosure to stakeholders. Our CR HM rates cross-sectoral financial exposures to SCR sensitivity, from high to low, through a risk segmentation process. These met. define "climate- sensitive" exposures by aggregating the top three out of five risk ratings (absolute, in USD) over the total lending exposure to customers (on & off balance sheet). Using the HM, UBS defines "climate-sensitive" exposures, by examining exposures that are rated moderate to high, under transition, physical & nature risk met. The met. are distinct in their approach and application. Counterparties may therefore appear in HMs and are assigned a climate vulnerability rating based on the primary industry code (GICS) and risk domicile in UBS data systems. Covered portfolio referred as UBS's total customer lending exposure consists of total loans and advances to customers and guarantees, as well as irrevocable loan commitments. For more information on UBS's approach to managing sustainability and climate risks, please refer to page 86 of the UBS Sustainability Report 2024. Details on heatmap methodologies can be found in the UBS Sustainability Report 2024 Supplement, page 36.
[Add row]

(2.2.4) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to your portfolio activities?

	Process in place covering this portfolio	Dependencies and/or impacts related to this portfolio evaluated in this process
Banking (Bank)	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ Both dependencies and impacts
Investing (Asset manager)	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ Both dependencies and impacts

[Fixed row]

(2.2.5) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental risks and/or opportunities related to your portfolio activities?

	Process in place covering this portfolio	Risks and/or opportunities related to this portfolio are evaluated in this process	Is this process informed by the dependencies and/or impacts process?
Banking (Bank)	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ Both risks and opportunities	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Investing (Asset manager)	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ Both risks and opportunities	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(2.2.6) Provide details of your organization's process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities related to your portfolio activities.

Banking (Bank)

(2.2.6.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(2.2.6.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this portfolio

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

(2.2.6.3) % of portfolio covered by the assessment process in relation to total portfolio value

100

(2.2.6.4) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.6.5) Industry sectors covered by the assessment

Select all that apply

☑ Retail
☑ Apparel
☑ Services
☑ Materials
☑ Hospitality
☑ Transportation services
☑ Food, beverage & agriculture
☑ Biotech, health care & pharma
☑ Fossil Fuels
☑ Manufacturing
☑ Infrastructure
☑ Power generation
☑ International bodies

(2.2.6.6) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ Annually

(2.2.6.7) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term
☑ Medium-term
☑ Long-term

(2.2.6.8) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

☑ Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk assessment process

(2.2.6.9) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ National

☑ Not location specific

(2.2.6.10) Tools and methods used

Select all that apply

☑ Internal tools/methods

☑ Risk models

☑ Scenario analysis

☑ Other, please specify :S&P Trucost

(2.2.6.11) Risk type and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons

☑ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)

☑ Heat waves

☑ Wildfires

Chronic physical

☑ Increased severity of extreme weather events

Policy

☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms

Market

☑ Changing customer behavior

Reputation

☑ Stigmatization of sector

Technology

☑ Transition to reusable products

Liability

☑ Exposure to litigation

(2.2.6.12) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Customers

(2.2.6.13) Further details of process

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Investing (Asset manager)

(2.2.6.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(2.2.6.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this portfolio

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies
☑ Impacts
☑ Risks
☑ Opportunities

(2.2.6.3) % of portfolio covered by the assessment process in relation to total portfolio value

36

(2.2.6.4) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.6.5) Industry sectors covered by the assessment

Select all that apply

☑ Retail
☑ Apparel
☑ Services
☑ Materials
☑ Hospitality
☑ Food, beverage & agriculture
☑ Biotech, health care & pharma
☑ Fossil Fuels
☑ Manufacturing
☑ Infrastructure
☑ Power generation
☑ Transportation services

(2.2.6.6) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ More than once a year

(2.2.6.7) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(2.2.6.8) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

☑ Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk assessment process

(2.2.6.9) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Site-specific

☑ Local

☑ National

(2.2.6.10) Tools and methods used

Select all that apply

☑ Stress tests

☑ Scenario analysis

☑ Internal tools/methods

☑ CDP Disclosure Framework

☑ Portfolio temperature alignment

☑ The Transition Pathway Initiative (TPI)

(2.2.6.11) Risk type and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Drought

☑ Landslide

☑ Cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons

☑ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)

☑ Wildfires
☑ Heat waves
☑ Cold wave/frost

Policy
☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms
☑ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements

Technology
☑ Transition to lower emissions technology and products

Liability
☑ Non-compliance with regulations

☑ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)
☑ Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)

(2.2.6.12) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply
☑ Customers
☑ Investors
☑ Regulators

(2.2.6.13) Further details of process

Public markets business: SI Dashboard includes climate physical&transition risk data&highlights the highest risk issuers. Combining risk&mitigation data enables analysts to consider the physical&transition climate risks, including impacts&dependencies, holistically in their assessment of the ESG risks of an issuer. In our Risk Control activities we identify portfolios with increased risks across a range of scenarios. We see our thematic climate engagement strategy as a powerful tool to understand&engage on systemic risks like climate change, and identify opportunities. GRA: climate risk management process to identify, assess& mitigate climate risks to improve adaptation/resiliency of portfolios to climate change-related hazardous events & the transition to a net-zero world. Approach embedded throughout the investment lifecycle for underlying assets of portfolios. At the acquisition stage, physical&transition risks/opportunities are assessed during the DD process and captured in IC memos. Standardized risk processes are run by risk teams quarterly and include indicators on physical&transition risk exposure. High risks&mitigation options are incorporated into the annual business planning process&where necessary these are escalated to investment decision making bodies. Once acquired&during the active management phase, physical climate risks are measured by an external vendor (Munich RE LRI) software that analyses physical perils of natural hazards & climate change under various emission scenarios and time horizons, assessed by the business areas with support from the central sustainability team using Physical Climate Risk dashboard. Standardized quarterly risk processes are run by risk teams to oversee sust. metrics. Climate risks are an input into the

annual hold/sell process. Assets with High risk exposure are assessed at the asset level for resiliency and adaptive capacity. Asset level vulnerability assessment is conducted for assets with High physical risk exposure, mitigation plans are established for assets considering the investment's financial models&the cost of mitigating the identified physical climate risk. We consider key transition risks using ESG Dashboard which assesses directly controlled RE assets' environmental performance against science-based pathways, such as CRREM, and targets where data is available and GRESB participation occurs. Assessment of transition risk using the IEA framework some of our direct Infrastructure investments.

Banking (Bank)

(2.2.6.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(2.2.6.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this portfolio

Select all that apply

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.6.3) % of portfolio covered by the assessment process in relation to total portfolio value

100

(2.2.6.4) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative only

(2.2.6.5) Industry sectors covered by the assessment

Select all that apply

☑ Retail
☑ Apparel
☑ Services
☑ Materials
☑ Hospitality
☑ Fossil Fuels
☑ Manufacturing
☑ Infrastructure
☑ Power generation
☑ Transportation services

☑ Food, beverage & agriculture
☑ Biotech, health care & pharma

(2.2.6.6) Frequency of assessment

Select from:
☑ Annually

(2.2.6.7) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply
☑ Short-term
☑ Medium-term
☑ Long-term

(2.2.6.9) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply
☑ Not location specific

(2.2.6.10) Tools and methods used

Select all that apply
☑ Internal tools/methods

(2.2.6.12) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply
☑ Customers
☑ Investors
☑ Suppliers
☑ Regulators
☑ Local communities
☑ Indigenous peoples

(2.2.6.13) Further details of process

UBS operates a multi-year financial planning process. This process reflects our business position, corporate strategy&prospective economic environment. Sustainability is a core component of that strategy&planning process. At divisional level, the underlying drivers of our sustainability investments are also considered. These include our own corporate commitments, regulatory&other external requirements,&client-servicing opps. The changing global outlook regarding sustainability,&CC in particular, is reflected in the process, with the risks associated with CC being reflected in our capital requirement planning calculations. Formal guidance on capital-framework calculations is subject to ongoing market®ulatory discussion,&which we continue to reflect in our planning processes. To assess the opps. that are spec. relevant to UBS, we evaluate a range of potentially relevant climate-related categories, encompassing commercial products&services, social finance, resource efficiency&energy consumption, operational resilience&green funding. Identifying commercially relevant, climate-related business opps. starts with the sustainable finance (SF) ambitions annually set by our business divisions (NCL excepted). A survey-based, qualitative materiality assessment is perf. at the sub-cat. level by an internal panel of SF experts which assesses the expected relative mat. of the individual sub-cat., along with the time horizon over which these are expected to start contributing to UBS's business outcomes. Mat. here is interpreted in terms of 3 equally weighted dimensions: i) revenue potential; ii) strategic relevance;&iii) impact on the environment & stakeholders ("double mat."). In addition to our commercial offering, our clients have access to solutions that help them to realize their philanthropy goals. Through Philanthropy Services, we provide grants & social finance investments for climate-related projects within the environment & climate portfolio of UBS Optimus. UBS aims to reduce its operational impact on the env. & has set clear reduction targets for its use of resources. Experts from our Group Corporate Services team, responsible for managing our ops. footprint, have assess. the mat. of opps. arising from efforts in this area. Further UBS, spearheaded by Group Treasury in partnership with relevant business lines, is continually assessing new opps. for climate-related funding that could contribute to expanding our investor base or achieving fav. funding costs.
[Add row]

(2.2.7) Are the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed?

(2.2.7.1) Interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed

Select from:
☑ Yes

(2.2.7.2) Description of how interconnections are assessed

Sustainability and climate risks may manifest as credit, market, liquidity and / or non-financial risks for UBS, resulting in potential adverse financial, liability and / or reputational impacts. These risks extend to the value of investments and may also affect the value of collateral (e.g. real estate). Nature-related risks can arise from economic and human dependency upon ever-changing environmental conditions and / or how human activities (and economies) may adversely impact those very conditions, which we rely upon. A degrading environment, and its ecosystem services (like biodiversity, clean air, fresh water, and more) may contribute to a structural change across economies and consequently can affect banks and the stability of the broader financial sector through financial and non-financial impacts. In 2024, UBS disclosed total exposure to nature-related risks metric for UBS Europe SE entity. The nature-related risk metric provides a snapshot of UBS Europe SE's exposure to economic sectors rated as nature sensitive. This metric is defined as the maximum (worst-case) rating of either that sector's dependency on the environment or impacts to the environment. As with climate-related risks, sensitive is defined as the top three ratings (high, moderately high, or moderately rated) on

a five-point rating scale. Moderately low and low ratings are defined as non-sensitive. The driving methodology is derived from the Exploring Natural Capital Opportunities, Risks and Exposure (ENCORE) methodology (2018-2023). In December 2024, FINMA published a new circular, applicable to banks and insurers, on the management of climate and other nature-related financial risks. The circular sets out provisions for governance and institution-wide risk management, as well as provisions for risk identification, materiality assessment and scenario analysis regarding climate and nature-related financial risks. Implementation will be guided by international frameworks and standards, including the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision Principles for the effective management and supervision of climate-related financial risks. The circular will enter into force on 1 January 2026 and will initially apply exclusively to climate-related financial risks. From 1 January 2028, the circular will apply to all nature-related financial risks. UBS is assessing the impact of the requirements, which will be addressed in a multi-year implementation plan. [Fixed row]

(2.2.8) Does your organization consider environmental information about your clients/investees as part of your due diligence and/or environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessment process?

	We consider environmental information
Banking (Bank)	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Investing (Asset manager)	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(2.2.9) Indicate the environmental information your organization considers about clients/investees as part of your due diligence and/or environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessment process, and how this influences decision-making.

Banking (Bank)

(2.2.9.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(2.2.9.2) Type of environmental information considered

Select all that apply

☑ Emissions data
☑ TCFD disclosures
☑ Energy usage data
☑ Climate transition plans
☑ CDP questionnaire response
☑ Emissions reduction targets
☑ Science-Based Net-Zero Targets
☑ Engagement with their value chain on environmental issues

(2.2.9.3) Process through which information is obtained

Select all that apply

☑ Directly from the client/investee
☑ Data provider
☑ Public data sources

(2.2.9.4) Industry sectors covered by due diligence and/or risk assessment process

Select all that apply

☑ Retail
☑ Apparel
☑ Services
☑ Materials
☑ Hospitality
☑ Transportation services
☑ Food, beverage & agriculture
☑ Biotech, health care & pharma
☑ Fossil Fuels
☑ Manufacturing
☑ Infrastructure
☑ Power generation
☑ International bodies

(2.2.9.5) % of portfolio covered by the process in relation to total portfolio value

100

(2.2.9.6) Total portfolio value covered by the process

0

Investing (Asset manager)

(2.2.9.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(2.2.9.2) Type of environmental information considered

Select all that apply

☑ CDP scores
☑ Emissions data
☑ TCFD disclosures
☑ Energy usage data
☑ Climate transition plans
☑ CDP questionnaire response
☑ Emissions reduction targets
☑ Science-Based Net-Zero Targets
☑ Engagement with their value chain on environmental issues
☑ Other, please specify **:climate physical and transition risk data**

(2.2.9.3) Process through which information is obtained

Select all that apply

☑ Directly from the client/investee
☑ Data provider
☑ Public data sources
☑ Other, please specify :Information is obtained through engagement with companies, through one-to-one dialogue and through collaborative engagements

(2.2.9.4) Industry sectors covered by due diligence and/or risk assessment process

Select all that apply

☑ Retail
☑ Apparel
☑ Fossil Fuels
☑ Manufacturing

☑ Services
☑ Materials
☑ Hospitality
☑ Food, beverage & agriculture
☑ Biotech, health care & pharma
☑ Infrastructure
☑ Power generation
☑ Transportation services

(2.2.9.5) % of portfolio covered by the process in relation to total portfolio value

36

(2.2.9.6) Total portfolio value covered by the process

0
[Add row]

(2.4) How does your organization define substantive effects on your organization?

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply
☑ Qualitative

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply
☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

At UBS, Sustainability and Climate Risk (SCR) defines as the risk that we negatively impact on, or are impacted by, climate change, natural capital, human rights and other environmental and social matters. Sustainability and climate risks may manifest as credit, market, liquidity, business or non-financial risks for UBS, resulting in potential adverse financial, liability or reputational impacts. Substantial financial or strategic impact can be defined as any impact from climate change on UBS that

has to be of concern for our shareholders or clients or in other words, whether climate change is a "factor that would make an investment in [UBS] speculative or risky. Through scenario assessments performed to date, we have not identified significant climate-related financial risk on our balance sheet. We explain this by UBS's relatively small lending book in climate-sensitive-sectors and availability of insurance where we have relevant exposures to such sectors. Measuring methods: Cross-divisional teams, led by SCR Unit, identify where & if climate change has a material impact on UBS as a global firm, by conducting scenario-based stress testing on UBS group-wide financial exposure (balance sheet) to estimate firm's vulnerability to CC risks. UBS has conducted such tests in various forms, since 2014. The BoD's Corporate Culture and Responsibility Committee (the CCRC) is the supervisory body primarily responsible for corporate culture and sustainability. It is chaired by the Chairman of the UBS Group, with four BoD members as committee members. The CCRC oversees our Group-wide sustainability and impact strategy and key activities across environmental and social topics. These include climate, nature and human rights. Annually, it considers and approves the firm's sustainability and impact objectives. As part of this process, it also considers the impact and financial materiality of climate and sustainability related risks and opportunities on UBS.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☑ Other, please specify :We assess materiality and time horizon

(2.4.7) Application of definition

We evaluate a range of potentially relevant climate-related categories, encompassing commercial products and services, social finance, resource efficiency and energy consumption, operational resilience and green funding. Our current methodology follows a two-step approach: i) identifying relevant opportunities; and ii) assessing their relative materiality for the Group over the short, medium, and longer terms. It is important to note that sustainability overall, and climate specifically, are continuously evolving topics, for example in terms of applicable political and regulatory frameworks, as well as client and market dynamics, which means our annual assessment always represents a point-intime analysis and needs to undergo continual challenging and review, so that it consistently provides an accurate representation of our opportunity space on climate. Identifying commercially relevant, climate-related business opportunities starts with the sustainable finance ambitions annually set by our business divisions (Non-core and Legacy excepted). The link to our ambitions ensures that relevant opportunities are systematically screened and selected. We identify business opportunities that can be realized through our existing or new climate-related products and services. Individual climate-related products and services are organized into six categories, broken down into 11 sub-categories. A survey-based, qualitative materiality assessment is performed at the sub-category level by an internal panel of sustainable finance experts. The expert panel assesses the expected relative materiality of the individual sub-categories, along with the time horizon over which these are expected to start contributing to UBS's business outcomes. Materiality here is interpreted in terms of

three equally weighted dimensions: i) revenue potential; ii) strategic relevance; and iii) impact on the environment and stakeholders ("double materiality"). The scores are subsequently aggregated into UBS Group-level values for each of the product categories. The assessment is done in a qualitative manner based on expert judgment in order to take account of the inherent difficulties involved in making more precise and / or quantified assessments of future commercial developments. This applies particularly in an area such as climate, where regulatory and policy frameworks, and market conventions and industry trends, are still subject to considerable change and evolution.
[Add row]

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

(3.1) Have you identified any environmental risks which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

Climate change

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ Yes, both within our direct operations or upstream value chain, and within our portfolio

Plastics

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental risks in your direct operations and/or upstream/downstream value chain

Select from:

☑ Environmental risks exist, but none with the potential to have a substantive effect on our organization

(3.1.3) Please explain

Our firm-wide sustainability and climate risk management framework and related policies, standards and guidelines underpin our management practices and control principles. They enable us to identify and manage potential adverse impacts on the climate, nature, the environment and human rights, along with the associated risks affecting our clients and ourselves. Our multi-year sustainability and climate risk initiative (the SCR Initiative), launched in 2020 by the sustainability and climate risk unit, continues to build capacity through expertise, collaboration, technology and data. This initiative was created to integrate sustainability and climate risk considerations into our traditional financial and non-financial risk management frameworks, which address these traditional risks across our business divisions and legal entities, in an everchanging regulatory environment. In 2024, the SCR Initiative further advanced its efforts toward the goal of fully integrating qualitative and

quantitative sustainability and climate risk considerations into the firm's traditional risk management and stress-testing frameworks. Developments in 2024 included introducing climate-driven risk analytics into the credit decision-making process for selected portfolios, introducing climate-driven quantitative risk appetite where mandated, developing climate risk adjusted stress models and scenario analysis capabilities, expanding climate risk monitoring internally, and further refining processes, governance and methodologies to drive forward more comprehensive sustainability and climate risk reporting and disclosures. Annually, the sustainability and climate risk (SCR) unit coordinates a systematic risk materiality assessment of climate related risks in accordance with the ISO-14001 environmental management standard. The degree of materiality is determined by assessing the financial product or service and the associated climate risks. Items rated as having an increased potential risk are mapped to relevant risk controls. The assessment considers transmission channels, risk drivers, additional amplifiers and / or mitigants and the full range of time horizons.
[Fixed row]

(3.1.1) Provide details of the environmental risks identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:
☑ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical
☑ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:
☑ Banking (Bank) portfolio

(3.1.1.5) Risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

Select all that apply
☑ Credit risk

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Switzerland

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

UBS is exposed to businesses through our investment and loan portfolios, where physical climate risks may affect those businesses and their assets and therefore the balance sheet of UBS. More specifically, impacts from incremental climate change (gradual erosion of financial performance of our borrowers) and extreme weather events (direct impacts on production at our clients) may have a devaluating effect on the assets UBS holds in our portfolio (lending portfolio and securities we hold). Incremental changes in climate (such as rising temperatures and changes in precipitation patterns) can affect economic output and productivity, while extreme events can lead to damage, operational downtime and lost production for fixed assets, and potential changes to property value. Extreme events, which are increasing in both frequency and intensity, often attract more attention as their impacts are more apparent. However, the risks from incremental changes, which are already underway, should not be overlooked. Extreme events may only occur in specific locations (such as floodplains or tropical cyclone regions) and require banks to have the ability to assess the probability of their borrowers being impacted by these events. In contrast, incremental changes have the potential to gradually erode the financial performance of entire borrower segments.

(3.1.1.10) % of portfolio value vulnerable to this risk

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Increased credit risk

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Low

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

UBS is exposed to physical risks from its portfolio because our clients and investments are directly impacted by environmental events such as floods, wildfires, and storms. These events can lead to asset damage, business disruptions, and reduced collateral values which in turn could affect the bank's loan performance. The growing frequency and severity of these climate-related events increase the likelihood of defaults, making it crucial for banks and UBS to assess and mitigate these risks. UBS uses scenario-based approaches to assess our exposure to physical and transition risks stemming from climate change. UBS has developed climate-related risk methodologies, which rate cross-sectoral exposures to climate-related risk sensitivity on a scale from high to low. A score is calculated at sector / country level based on a geographically and economically representative physical asset population collected from vendor data. A hazard-specific exposure score is determined as an average, with a penalty applied for the variance of the population, which is augmented by channels that amplify / mitigate the risk at sector level. A final score is then obtained by aggregating across transmission channels and hazards to derive a single physical rating score. This score is ranged within a rating (low / moderately low / moderate / moderately high / high). Following a risk segmentation approach, these methodologies define "climate sensitive" exposures by aggregating the riskier three of five risk ratings (absolute, in USD) over the total lending exposure to customers (on- and off-balance sheet, percent).

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – minimum (currency)

0

(3.1.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

68930000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Climate-driven physical risks arise from acute hazards, which are increasing in severity and frequency, while chronic climate risks arise from an incrementally changing climate. These effects may include increased temperature and sea-level rise, and the gradual changes may affect productivity and property values and

increase the severity and frequency of acute hazards. In order to identify its portfolio's exposure to physical risks, UBS discloses its physical risk heatmap of its portfolio on an annual basis. Methodology developed in collaboration with UNEP FI TCFD working group and disclosed in Phase II "From disclosure to action – a guide to implementing the TCFD framework within financial institutions" report. Climate-sensitive sectors are defined as those business activities that are rated as having high, moderately high or moderate vulnerability to transition risks and physical risks. Climate risk analysis is a novel area of research, and as the methodologies, tools and data availability improve, we continue to further develop our risk identification and measurement approaches. Calculation method: By following physical risk heatmap methodology, the min. anticipated effect is considered as UBS's exposure to only high risk climate sensitive sectors - physical risk is calculated as USD 0bn. The max. anticipated effect is considered UBS's exposure to moderate, moderately high, and high risk climate sensitive sectors - physical risk is calculated as USD 68.93bn. 68.93bn is comprised of an inventory of UBS exposure to physical risk – climate sensitive sectors. Exposures within this inventory include services and technology: 18.53bn, financial services: 18.82bn, industrials: 7.82bn, transportation: 8.45bn, real estate financing: 0.34bn, metals and mining: 0.33bn, agriculture: 0.95bn, others: 13.69bn. Our current physical risk heatmap shows that we have relatively low exposure to activities rated as having high, moderately high or moderate vulnerability to physical climate risks. Therefore, actual potential financial impacts would be a fraction of this amount as a result of not identifying and mitigating physical climate related risks in UBS's portfolio on a timely matter.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Diversification

☑ Develop new products, services and/or markets

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

25143600

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

UBS has a robust process of monitoring sustainability and climate risks (scr). As part of the scr monitoring process, we have developed methodologies and metrics to assess our ongoing exposure to carbon-related assets and climate-sensitive sectors. In developing our metrics, we consider the inputs and guidance provided by standard-setting organizations as well as new or enhanced regulatory requirements for climate disclosures. UBS firmly aims to keep pace with new developments and requirements and further evolve its climate-related metrics. This commitment remains, as does UBS's determination to continue leading the way in efforts to mitigate climate change. The cost of response to risk consist of the full time personnel responsible for managing climate risks. The cost of response to risk is calculated by combining the personnel expenses (avrg. 100 FTE dedicated to scr management), in total: 251,436(cost per employee)X100(average number of FTE dedicated to scr management) 25,143,600

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Finance has an important role to play as companies and individuals consider how best to approach the transition to a more sustainable, lower-carbon world. Banks and investment managers can support this transition by allocating capital effectively and efficiently and helping to mobilize the vast amounts of investment and financing required. In addition, we are committed to supporting our clients' sustainability ambitions, whether their focus is on reducing the carbon emissions footprint

of their businesses or portfolios or on encouraging a fairer and more prosperous society. We provide a broad range of sustainability and impact products and services across our core business areas, targeting four key objectives in serving our clients: –We want to give our investing clients the choices they need to meet their specific sustainability objectives. – We aim to support our clients through the world's transition to a low-carbon economy, for instance, by offering innovative sustainable financing and investment solutions. – We offer research and thematic insights, as well as data and analytics services. Combined with targeted advice, these are designed to help clients better understand and mitigate risks and identify new opportunities. – We want to make sustainability topics tangible throughout our interactions with clients. To help us do that, we provide support in the form of tools, platforms and education. It is important to set out how we define sustainable finance, as no uniformly accepted definition currently exists in the financial industry. In accordance with our ambitions, our sustainable finance product offering is organized across three key areas: – Investing: sustainable investing solutions for private and institutional investors; – Financing: sustainable financing solutions for real estate and corporate purposes; and – Research, advisory, data, platforms and client interactions: solutions guiding our clients on their sustainability objectives.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Banking (Bank) portfolio

(3.1.1.5) Risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

Select all that apply

☑ Credit risk

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Switzerland

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

UBS is active in WM, AM and IB, UBS can be affected by emerging carbon pricing regulation such as, increased pricing of GHG emissions designed to limit emissions in order to meet country GHG reduction commitments. The EU is a good example, they have committed to limiting emissions with a legally-binding resolution to at least a 55% reduction of CO2 emissions by 2030 against 1990-levels (NDC). Companies in carbon intensive sectors that are unprepared for regulatory changes could face increasing costs and/or significant decline in demand for their goods and services. Insofar as we are (indirectly) exposed to fossil fuel intensive businesses in investment or loan portfolios this may affect our own and our clients' assets. This may have a devaluating effect on the assets that UBS holds in our portfolio (lending portfolio and securities). UBS seeks to better understand this indirect risk by actively participating in further developing scenario analysis methodologies. UBS has introduced several in-house assessments facilitated by industry collaborations to tailor approaches for addressing methodological and data challenges. UBS has performed regulatory scenario analysis and stress test exercises such as the Bank of England's (BoE) 2021 Climate Biennial Exploratory Scenario (CBES), the 2022 Climate Risk Stress Test (CST) of the European Central Bank (the ECB), to understand bank's preparedness for dealing with financial and economic shocks stemming from climate risk.

(3.1.1.10) % of portfolio value vulnerable to this risk

Select from:

☑ 11-20%

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Increased credit risk

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Low

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Climate-driven transition risks arise from global efforts to mitigate the effects of climate change. They cover the financial impact on our clients or on UBS itself through the creditworthiness of UBS counterparties or the value of collateral held by UBS. Financial impacts from climate-driven transition risks could materialize through several key risk factors: climate policies, low-carbon technologies and their potential distribution, shifts in consumer or investor sentiment. To arrive at UBS Group exposure to climate-driven transition risks, we have analyzed economic sectors within UBS's classification taxonomy, with a view to defining sub-sectors (hereafter referred to as "segments") that share similar characteristics in their vulnerability to the risk factors identified above. The approach consists of grouping companies into these segments under an adverse risk scenario. This scenario is defined as an ambitious and disorderly approach toward meeting below-2C Paris goal over the zero-to-three-year time horizon (reflecting the business planning horizon). The outcome of this process is a sectoral-level transition risk heatmap, where risk ratings range from low to high, and "climate-sensitive sectors" include the top three ratings (high, moderately high and moderate) which the heatmap indicating UBS own on and off-balance sheet exposure to the climate-sensitive sectors. By following transition risk heatmap methodology, UBS's exposure to high risk climate sensitive sectors can be considered as the minimum anticipated financial impact while the total of moderate, moderately high, and high risk climate sensitive sectors as the maximum anticipated financial impact.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – minimum (currency)

5750000000

(3.1.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

120280000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Potential impacts in the future could be asset devaluation losses up to 120.28bn, which represents the amount of UBS's own balance sheet exposed to climate sensitive sectors. Detailed explanation of potential financial impact figure: Climate-sensitive sectors are defined as those business activities that are rated as having high, moderately high or moderate vulnerability to transition risks. Methodology originally developed in collaboration with UNEP FI TCFD working group and disclosed in Phase II "From disclosure to action – a guide to implementing the TCFD framework within financial institutions" report. Climate risk analysis is a novel area of

research, and as the methodologies, tools and data availability of data improve, we continue to further develop our risk identification and measurement approaches. By following transition risk heatmap methodology, the min. anticipated effect is considered as UBS's exposure to only high risk climate sensitive sectors – transition risk is calculated as 5.75bn. The max. anticipated effect is considered UBS's exposure to moderate, moderately high, and high risk climate sensitive sectors – transition risk is calculated as 120.28bn. 120.28bn is comprised of an inventory of UBS exposure to climate sensitive sectors. Exposures within this inventory include agriculture: 6.92bn, financial services: 0.03bn, fossil fuels:7.91bn, industrials: 27.1bn, metals and mining: 4.37, real estate: 47.33, services and technology: 9.31, sovereigns: 0.35, transportation: 14.05, utilities: 2.91 (for a detailed, sector by subsector breakdown of figures please see UBS Sustainability Report 2024, page 91). Even though actual potential financial impact would be a fraction of this amount as a result of not managing regulatory risks in our investment or lending decisions, potential financial impact reported with the assumption of UBS's total climate-driven transition-risk sensitive exposure. Direct financial impacts on those borrowers, could result in credit events (e.g. credit downgrades) driven by reduced financial performance of carbon-related assets, as a result of increased costs from carbon pricing (direct or indirect).

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Diversification

☑ Develop new products, services and/or markets

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

25143600

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

UBS has a robust process of monitoring sustainability and climate risks (scr). As part of the scr monitoring process, we have developed methodologies and metrics to assess our ongoing exposure to carbon-related assets and climate-sensitive sectors. In developing our metrics, we consider the inputs and guidance provided by standard-setting organizations as well as new or enhanced regulatory requirements for climate disclosures. UBS firmly aims to keep pace with new developments and 54 requirements and further evolve its climate-related metrics. This commitment remains, as does UBS's determination to continue leading the way in efforts to mitigate climate change. The cost of response to risk consist of the full time personnel responsible for managing climate risks. The cost of response to risk is calculated by combining the personnel expenses (avrg. 100 FTE dedicated to scr management), in total: 251,436(cost per employee)X100(average number of FTE dedicated to scr management) 25,143,600

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Finance has an important role to play as companies and individuals consider how best to approach the transition to a more sustainable, lower-carbon world. Banks and investment managers can support this transition by allocating capital effectively and efficiently and helping to mobilize the vast amounts of investment and financing required. In addition, we are committed to supporting our clients' sustainability ambitions, whether their focus is on reducing the carbon emissions footprint of their businesses or portfolios or on encouraging a fairer and more prosperous society. We provide a broad range of sustainability and impact products and services across our core business areas, targeting four key objectives in serving our clients: –We want to give our investing clients the choices they need to meet their specific

sustainability objectives. – We aim to support our clients through the world's transition to a low-carbon economy, for instance, by offering innovative sustainable financing and investment solutions. – We offer research and thematic insights, as well as data and analytics services. Combined with targeted advice, these are designed to help clients better understand and mitigate risks and identify new opportunities. – We want to make sustainability topics tangible throughout our interactions with clients. To help us do that, we provide support in the form of tools, platforms and education. It is important to set out how we define sustainable finance, as no uniformly accepted definition currently exists in the financial industry. In accordance with our ambitions, our sustainable finance product offering is organized across three key areas: – Investing: sustainable investing solutions for private and institutional investors; – Financing: sustainable financing solutions for real estate and corporate purposes; and – Research, advisory, data, platforms and client interactions: solutions guiding our clients on their sustainability objectives.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk3

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☑ Cyclone, hurricane, typhoon

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.5) Risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

Select all that apply

☑ Operational risk

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Chile

☑ Qatar

☑ China
☑ India
☑ Italy
☑ Japan
☑ Israel
☑ Jersey
☑ Mexico
☑ Monaco
☑ Panama
☑ Germany
☑ Ireland
☑ Uruguay
☑ Colombia
☑ Malaysia
☑ Luxembourg
☑ Netherlands
☑ New Zealand
☑ Philippines
☑ Puerto Rico
☑ Republic of Korea
☑ Russian Federation
☑ Hong Kong SAR, China
☑ United Arab Emirates
☑ United States of America
☑ Spain
☑ Brazil
☑ Canada
☑ France
☑ Poland
☑ Sweden
☑ Austria
☑ Bahamas
☑ Denmark
☑ Thailand
☑ Argentina
☑ Australia
☑ Indonesia
☑ Singapore
☑ Switzerland
☑ Saudi Arabia
☑ South Africa
☑ Taiwan, China
☑ Cayman Islands
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

UBS has experienced extreme weather events, (such as heavy rain and storms) which may impact the continuity of business, but also increase the need for higher insurance coverage to cover impacts to UBS locations and buildings. More frequent extreme weather events (cyclones, floods, hurricanes) may have an adverse impact on vulnerable UBS locations (buildings).

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Increased insurance premiums

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Virtually certain

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Low

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Impacts from extreme weather events and incremental climate change may affect the value of physical assets that UBS owns and finances, especially in the short- and medium-term time horizons. These impacts should be diligently addressed in accordance with UBS's financial risk assessment. We consider the risks to our own physical assets through our comprehensive business continuity planning and physical climate risk identification process. Incremental changes in climate (e.g., rising temperatures and changes in precipitation patterns) can exacerbate extreme events, making them more frequent and severe, which in turn affects economic output and productivity. Such events could reduce the value of properties held as collateral. We see these potential risks emerging in the medium term rather than long term due to their gradual onset and the observable changes over a relatively shorter timeframe.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – minimum (currency)

250000

(3.1.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

12500000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

The cost of insurance cover is likely to increase as acute physical risk events become more frequent. UBS could face an approximately 250k higher premium as a result from a storm harder than a 1/100 years event (e.g. Hurricane Katrina). The modelled financial risk of a 1/100 years event can be up to USD 12.5m, based on an assessment conducted by an independent expert, as mandated by GIM.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Policies and plans

☑ Amend the Business Continuity Plan

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

125718

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Cost of response to risk is calculated to be approximately 100k every 3 to 5 years as a result of GIM conducting the adequate risk assessments and related employee resource cost of 125,718 (0.5 FTE: 251,436 (average cost of employee) /2).

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

UBS responds to these risks by ensuring that our infrastructure and operations are not only efficient but also highly resilient in order to cope with current and future demands likely to be placed upon it. In order to minimize insurance related costs from natural catastrophes, UBS Group Insurance Management (GIM) identifies potential risks by collecting data on all insurable physical assets (e.g. buildings, IT, content, securities, banknotes, precious metals etc.). Together with external natural catastrophe experts and actuaries, GIM conducts specific risk assessments every 3 to 5 years based on the risk from natural catastrophes. Risks linked to CC that are currently taken into account under this framework include European windstorms, US east coast hurricanes and typhoons in the Asia Pacific region. As an

example: Severe weather conditions with heavy rain across mid-continental Europe in May/June 2024 has impacted country infrastructure of Switzerland, but resulted in no residual business impact as the implementation of Business Continuity and Resilience plans proved successful.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk4

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.5) Risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

Select all that apply

☑ Operational risk

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Switzerland

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

In 2024, UBS operated across 1,272 buildings worldwide, with key hubs located in Hong Kong, Singapore, Mumbai, Zurich, London, and New York. As UBS operates (and occupies) buildings in many countries, we are directly affected by regulatory developments that aim at improving energy efficiency or reducing CO2 emissions.

Such regulation may include, fuel or energy taxes and regulation, mandatory carbon tax schemes and regulation of buildings in terms of energy efficiency, affecting our costs for energy incurred by our buildings (i.e. heating, cooling, lighting, IT, etc.). These types of regulation directly affect our operational costs as it relates to energy use. In Switzerland, where approximately 32% of UBS employees are based in around 657 buildings, UBS is mandated to pay its share of the Swiss CO2 levy. Since 2022, UBS was subject to increased operational costs as a result of the Swiss CO2 levy. However, because of our continued emission reduction efforts the magnitude of impact from this risk is considered low.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Increased indirect [operating] costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Virtually certain

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Low

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Taxes applied to energy use and CO2 emissions from commercial buildings may present increasing operational costs.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – minimum (currency)

1215621.2

(3.1.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

1215621.2

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

*Taxes applied to energy use and CO2 emissions from commercial buildings may present increasing operational costs. For example, the government of Switzerland has implemented a CO2-levy to incentivize the usage of low carbon energy as well as the development of renewable energy sources. The levy is requested for all fossil fuels, like heating oil, natural gas or diesel, and must be paid based on volume. The levy has a legal range wherein the amount is adjusted dependent on targeted emission and fossil fuel usage. The fee itself is paid with the commodity and has a defined steering goal. CO2 levy in Switzerland is a topic with high political attention. Assuming that anyone who purchases fossil thermal fuels automatically pays the CO2 levy, UBS will be the subject of this cost increase. Part of this risk case already took effect from 1st January 2022 onwards, as the levy was increased from 96 to 120 CH per tCO2eq. To assess the cost risk, we prepared calculation based on the audited and externally verified CO2-Emissions [tCO2eq] for Switzerland in the Reporting Period 1.1.2024 – 31.12.2024 (FY24). To derive an estimate of the cost risk, the levy rate of 120 CHF/tCO2 was applied to each category. The numbers stated below show the full expected cost. The considered emission categories are listed below in the calculation details: GHG from Natural Gas [t GHG [metric] for FY 24] 7,001.01 * Levy [CHF/tCO2eq] 120 = 840,120.60; GHG from Heating Oil [t GHG [metric]] for FY 24] 1,708.99 * Levy [CHF/tCO2eq] 120 = 205,078.92; GHG from Fuels Generator) [t GHG [metric] for FY 24] 289.51 * Levy [CHF/tCO2eq] 120 = 34,741.44; GHG from Fuels (Own cars) [t GHG [metric] for FY 24] 195.53 * Levy [CHF/tCO2eq] 120 23,463.96 Total: 1,103,404.92CHF Conversion rate on 31th Dec. 2024 CHF to USD 1.1017 Total in USD: 1,215,621.20*

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Pricing and credits

☑ Implement internal price on carbon

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

3678016

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

we continue to apply a forward-looking shadow price of USD 400 per metric ton, covering all our scope 1 and net scope 2 emissions, to incentivize the use of low-emission technologies in real estate projects. Through this shadow price, we also aim to incentivize the replacement of fossil-fuel heating systems, real estate

relocation and fuel transition in critical engineering power systems. The cost is explained as followed: 9,195.04 tCO2e from our fuels generations related emissions in Switzerland times our US 400 per metric ton of CO2e, equals to 3,678,016.40.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

UBS seizes the opportunity to save energy through its energy efficiency initiatives prioritized through ISO 14001 certified environmental (env.) management system (EMS). 1. Internal carbon price: by setting an internal carbon price of USD 400 per metric ton for scope 1 and 2 emissions in our capital investment business cases we can incentivize the use of low-emission technologies in real estate projects. Through this shadow price, we also aim to incentivize the replacement of fossil-fuel heating systems, real estate relocation and fuel transition in critical engineering power systems. 2. Building control: steering groups sanction changes in building operations, incl. operational run times for central building plant & equipment/ data center facilities. In 2024, our scope 1 and net scope 2 emissions reduced by 35% against our 2023 baseline. This reduction was mainly driven by the consolidation of our real estate footprint and our increased coverage of renewable electricity. In 2024, 99.8% of the electricity we used across our global real estate portfolio was from renewable sources, with 30% of bundled electricity and 70% of unbundled electricity coming from such sources. Out of our total gross scope 2 emissions, 91% is covered by contractual instruments. 3. Improvements in building design/ investment in infrastructure: we seek opportunities to invest in infrastructure with the purpose of reducing operating cost.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk5

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☑ Flooding (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, groundwater)

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Investing (Asset manager) portfolio

(3.1.1.5) Risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

Select all that apply

☑ Insurance risk

☑ Operational risk

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Our Physical Climate Risk approach uses climate hazards datasets provided by external data provider to measure risk landscape, combines this risk level with forward looking climate scenarios. These exposures are aggregated at the portfolio level based on portfolio weighting. Different emissions scenarios are considered, and hazard exposures are rated on likelihood & potential damage magnitude. Vulnerability analysis assesses asset exposure, sensitivity, adaptive capacity, leading to the identification of residual risk and the development of adaptation plans. For assets above the risk threshold, a deep-dive analysis to understand how adaptation/mitigation efforts may reduce the overall risk exposure. For real estate assets, we gather specific risk elements (e.g., floor height of the building, which could determine level of damage of the flood along with historic and modelled flood inundation data). AM coordinates, drives data collection process for each asset. In a 2024 analysis we assessed UBS's largest UK Flagship Fund and identified 3 assets (11% of Fund gross asset value at Jun 2024) which are exposed to river flood risk (at 1% chance or higher), storm surge (at 1% chance or higher) and storm/high wind speed related exposures. We have performed vulnerability and resiliency assessment to understand the structural characteristics of the building and location. 2 of the 3 assets have Medium vulnerability, and 1 of the 3 assets has Low vulnerability.

(3.1.1.10) % of portfolio value vulnerable to this risk

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Reduced availability of insurance on assets in "high-risk" locations

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Very unlikely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Low

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

UBS considers climate adaptation measures for its Real Estate portfolio on an asset level to mitigate against potential/identified physical risks. Cost of this will vary based on the asset and required mitigating measures for each asset. In a 2024 analysis we assessed UBS's largest UK Flagship Fund and identified 3 assets (11% of Fund gross asset value at Jun 2024) which are exposed to river flood risk, storm surge, and storm/high wind speed related exposures.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – minimum (currency)

155000

(3.1.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

155000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

UBS considers climate adaptation measures on an asset level to mitigate against potential/identified physical risks. However, the cost of this will vary based on the asset and required mitigating measures for each asset, work is ongoing to assess the vulnerability of these high risk assets and to recommend the mitigation measures along with associated costs. As an additional near-term mitigant, UBS takes insurance for the buildings. In a 2024 analysis we assessed UBS's largest UK Flagship Fund and identified 3 assets (11% of Fund gross asset value at Jun 2024) which are exposed to river flood risk, storm surge, and storm/high wind speed

related exposures. The cost of insurance for these assets is approximately USD 155K per annum, which is approximately 0.01% of Gross Asset Value (GAV) across the whole portfolio. From a financial impact perspective, the cost of insurance cover is likely to increase to provide coverage of the River Flood, Storm Surge and Storm risk exposures, and as acute physical risk events potentially can become more frequent with climate change.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☑ Improve maintenance of infrastructure

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

155000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost is calculated using the insurance premium to cover the 3 high risk assets for the current year, provided by the insurance provider. For mid-term costs these are currently being calculated since assets with High risk exposure are undergoing further assessment at the asset level for resiliency and adaptive capacity. Mitigation plans are then proposed considering the investment's financial models, and the cost are then calculated using this information. In a 2024 analysis we assessed UBS's largest UK Flagship Fund and identified 3 assets (11% of Fund gross asset value at Jun 2024) which are exposed to river flood risk, storm surge, and storm/high wind speed related exposures.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

The overall risk management process for the UBS' real estate portfolio is intended to identify, assess, and reduce physical risks. The goal is to understand the level of risks by peril for a portfolio in terms of High and Very High risks as a percentage of gross asset value. After identifying where potential risks are and assessing if the risks do exist, an effort is made to reduce the risk by evaluating mitigation strategies. Any existing or planned mitigation strategies that are budgeted will be included. In a 2024 analysis we assessed UBS's largest UK Flagship Fund and identified 3 assets (11% of Fund gross asset value at Jun 2024) which are exposed to river flood risk, storm surge, and storm/high wind speed related exposures.
[Add row]

(3.1.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics from the reporting year that are vulnerable to the substantive effects of environmental risks.

Climate change

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ Assets

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

120280000000

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ 11-20%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

68930000000

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

As part of the sustainability and climate risk monitoring process, we have developed methodologies and metrics to assess our ongoing exposure to carbon-related assets and climate-sensitive sectors. In developing our metrics, we consider the inputs and guidance provided by standard-setting organizations as well as new or enhanced regulatory requirements for climate disclosures. We have continued working on methodologies covering climate-driven transition and physical risks. Examples of such enhancements include; a) For transition risk in 2024, UBS developed a transition risk rating model (TR RM), aligned with the transition risk heatmap (TR H) and designed to provide a company-level rating of transition risk, where input data is available The TR RM mainly relies on two inputs: (i) the output of the transition risk heatmap (TR H) and (ii) the Company Transition Assessment Scorecard (CTAS), an internal UBS tool that systematically categorizes listed companies based on publicly available data from external third-party data sources into climate transition readiness categories. Whenever CTAS does not provide an assessment for a company, the model falls back to an existing transition risk heatmap (TR H). b)For physical risk in 2024, UBS developed a physical risk rating model

(PR RM), aligned with the physical risk heatmap model (PR HM). The PR RM is designed to provide a company-level indication of physical risk while both models are designed to provide the UBS Group exposure to climate-driven physical risks. The PR RM and PR HM measure how four acute physical risk hazards (wildfires, heatwave, floods, and tropical cyclones) may drive physical risk of the companies. Climate-driven transition-risk sensitive exposure accounted for 17.1% of the total gross lending exposure, down from 19.2% in 2023. Climate-driven physical-risk sensitive exposure accounted for 9.8% of the total gross lending exposure, down from 11.7% in 2023.
[Add row]

(3.6) Have you identified any environmental opportunities which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

	Environmental opportunities identified
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

[Fixed row]

(3.6.1) Provide details of the environmental opportunities identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:
☑ Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

☑ Development of new products or services through R&D and innovation

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Investing (Asset manager) portfolio

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Peru
☑ Chile
☑ China
☑ India
☑ Italy
☑ Canada
☑ Cyprus
☑ France
☑ Greece
☑ Israel
☑ Sweden
☑ Austria
☑ Bahrain
☑ Belgium
☑ Czechia
☑ Ireland
☑ Portugal
☑ Australia
☑ Singapore
☑ Luxembourg
☑ Japan
☑ Malta
☑ Qatar
☑ Spain
☑ Brazil
☑ Jersey
☑ Mexico
☑ Monaco
☑ Norway
☑ Poland
☑ Denmark
☑ Finland
☑ Germany
☑ Hungary
☑ Iceland
☑ Netherlands
☑ New Zealand
☑ Switzerland
☑ Saudi Arabia
☑ South Africa

☑ Liechtenstein
☑ Taiwan, China
☑ Cayman Islands
☑ Republic of Korea
☑ Hong Kong SAR, China
☑ United Arab Emirates
☑ United States of America
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

The regulatory environment for sustainable investing (SI) and ESG continued to develop over 2024. In Europe, SI/ESG product regulation continued to evolve with UK SDR, the ESMA Fund Names Guidelines and the AMAS SI Self-Regulation increasing minimum standards. The EU also started to consider its SFDR Review with a clear tendency towards a sustainability labelling regime that will appeal to retail investors, including in the real estate transition sector. Although the regulatory environment has become less harmonized across regions, demand for SI remains high. This is driven, in part, by all regions focusing on competitiveness and economic growth, part of which is to invest in the sustainable industries of the future. In addition to meeting the evolving regulatory landscape, we consider management of ESG/Sustainability Risks, including Climate Risks to be essential for protecting long-term asset value, such as managing the challenges for portfolios posed by natural hazards due to climate change and the transition to a low-carbon economy. Our internal ESG risk management approach is embedded throughout the investment lifecycle for underlying assets of portfolios from deal sourcing, investment decision to ownership, business planning and disposition.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:
☑ Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply
☑ Short-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:
☑ Very likely (90–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ High

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

We continued to make good progress on the execution of our Group-wide sustainability and impact strategy in 2024, as outlined in our Sustainability Reporting. While market volatility and rising geopolitical tensions over the course of 2024 proved challenging, sustainable investing continued to gain ground in alternative markets, including real estate and hedge funds. We believe the strong market growth of sustainable investing and financing products in recent years and a general increase in investor demand for innovative sustainable finance solutions indicates clients ongoing desire to pursue sustainability-related objectives That, in turn, is encouraging a greater level of active investor ownership, with rising levels of corporate engagement and systemwide advocacy.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(3.6.1.17) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term - minimum (currency)

440000000

(3.6.1.18) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

440000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

At the end of 2024, Asset Management managed sustainable investing invested assets of USD 220.4bn (2023: USD 203.4bn). We assume an average of 20 bps across the portfolio to estimate the financial impact as 2024 revenue USD (220bn x 20bps = USD 440m).

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

10900000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

For 2024 costs for seizing this opportunity are estimated at 10.9m. This is based on personnel expenses of 8.4m, general and admin expenses of 2.5m for the AM Sustainable and Impact Investing Business Area.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Finance has an important role to play as companies and individuals consider how best to approach the transition to a more sustainable, lower-carbon world. At the same time, the regulatory environment continues to evolve as do the associated capital-raising and investment opportunities. Against this backdrop, we are committed to supporting our clients sustainability ambitions, whether their focus is on reducing the carbon emissions footprint of their business or portfolio, or encouraging a fairer and more prosperous society. Through the support of our Group Sustainability and Impact organization and our sustainable finance product and service offerings, we target four key objectives in serving our clients to help realize the opportunities of the transition: -The power of choice: we want to give our investing clients the choices they need to meet their specific sustainability objectives -An orderly transition: we aim to support our clients through the worlds transition to a low carbon economy, for instance, by offering innovative sustainable financing and investment solutions - Managing risks and identifying opportunities: we offer research and thematic insights as well as data and analytics services. Combined with targeted advice these are designed to help clients better understand and mitigate risks and identify new opportunities. - Making sustainable finance an everyday topic: we want to make sustainability topics tangible throughout our interactions with clients. To help us do that, we provide support in the form of tools platforms and education. Some examples in practice from 2024 include: We expanded our offering in the net-zero fixed income space to cover both corporate and sovereign issuers. We partnered with Bloomberg to create The Bloomberg Global Treasury Net Zero Progress Index, a net-zero sovereign progress index. Note: The SI figures indicated for this opportunity are UBS Asset Management AG only.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp2

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

☑ Shift in consumer preferences

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Banking portfolio

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

- ☑ Peru
- ☑ Chile
- ☑ China
- ☑ Egypt
- ☑ India
- ☑ Canada
- ☑ France
- ☑ Israel
- ☑ Jersey
- ☑ Mexico
- ☑ Bahamas
- ☑ Bahrain
- ☑ Bermuda
- ☑ Denmark
- ☑ Germany
- ☑ Guernsey
- ☑ Malaysia
- ☑ Portugal
- ☑ Thailand
- ☑ Argentina
- ☑ Netherlands
- ☑ New Zealand
- ☑ Philippines
- ☑ Puerto Rico
- ☑ Switzerland
- ☑ Republic of Korea
- ☑ Russian Federation
- ☑ Italy
- ☑ Japan
- ☑ Qatar
- ☑ Spain
- ☑ Brazil
- ☑ Monaco
- ☑ Panama
- ☑ Poland
- ☑ Sweden
- ☑ Turkey
- ☑ Ireland
- ☑ Lebanon
- ☑ Ukraine
- ☑ Uruguay
- ☑ Colombia
- ☑ Australia
- ☑ Indonesia
- ☑ Singapore
- ☑ Kazakhstan
- ☑ Luxembourg
- ☑ Saudi Arabia
- ☑ South Africa
- ☑ Liechtenstein
- ☑ Taiwan, China
- ☑ Cayman Islands
- ☑ Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
- ☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

☑ Hong Kong SAR, China
☑ United Arab Emirates
☑ United States of America

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Supporting the global economy's transition to net zero by 2050 will require vast amounts of investment. Banks can help to effectively and efficiently allocate the capital necessary for the transition, which in turn creates opportunities for the banking sector and its client base. Estimates of the overall opportunity vary, but the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (the UNFCCC) suggests the global transformation to a low-carbon economy is expected to require investment of at least USD 4trn to USD 6trn per year. In sustainable financing markets in 2024, global thematic sustainable bond markets (comprising green, social, sustainable and sustainability-linked bonds, jointly referred to as labeled bonds) saw issuance volumes increase by 16% year on year, nearly reaching the record level achieved in 2021, which at the time strongly benefited from COVID-related supply factors. Sovereign, Supranational and Agency (SSA) issuers remain the largest source of labeled bond issuance, accounting for 38% of supply in 2024. Green bond issuance continues to dominate with a 12% year-on-year increase, accounting for 58% of total labeled bonds priced in 2024

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:
☑ Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply
☑ The opportunity has already had a substantive effect on our organization in the reporting year

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:
☑ Medium-high

(3.6.1.13) Effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the reporting period

In sustainable financing markets, global thematic sustainable bond markets (comprising green, social, sustainable and sustainability-linked bonds, jointly referred to as labeled bonds) saw issuance volumes increase by 16% year on year, nearly reaching the record level achieved in 2021, which at the time strongly benefited from

COVID-related supply factors. Sovereign, Supranational and Agency (SSA) issuers remain the largest source of labeled bond issuance, accounting for 38% of supply in 2024. Green bond issuance continues to dominate with a 12% year-on-year increase, accounting for 58% of total labeled bonds priced in 2024. The number of bond transactions facilitated by UBS Investment Bank in 2024 remained strong at 96 (2023: 102).

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.6.1.16) Financial effect figure in the reporting year (currency)

12400000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

The financial effect figure reflects the climate-related UBS-apportioned deal value of the total deal value of green, social, sustainability, and sustainability-linked (GSSS) bond deals in 2024. The bond deals are issued by UBS clients with the support of UBS Investment Bank Global Banking. The climate-related metrics do not include social bonds or sustainability-linked bonds with only social KPIs. The categorization of green, social, sustainability and sustainability-linked (GSSS) bonds is aligned with, but not limited to, the voluntary International Capital Market Association (ICMA) Green Bond Principles, ICMA Social Bond Principles, ICMA Sustainability Bond Guidelines, ICMA Sustainability-Linked Bond Principles (SLBP). The principles include a recommendation that the issuer appoints an external review provider to undertake an independent external review (e.g. second-party opinion – SPO). This is consistent with market practice. The number of GSSS deals is defined as the sum of all bonds in line with the referenced ICMA Principles and guidelines, where UBS has a role (e.g. bookrunner, sustainability structuring advisor, coordinator). Dual tranche issuances with the same ESG labels are counted as one deal, whereas dual-tranche issuances with different ESG labels are counted as two deals. Dual tranches with different currencies are also counted as two deals. The climate-related metrics follow a similar approach to the GSSS bonds. The metric categorization is aligned with, but not limited to, the ICMA principles (excluding the Social Bond Principles), with GSSS methodology applied to the volume and apportionment calculations. For 2024, the percentage for the calculation of UBS apportioned deal value is obtained from deal documentation. GSSS bond and climate-related bond deals are compiled from an internal transactions database and are validated against external sources, Bloomberg and Dealogic. Deals are screened against the qualifying ESG criteria.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

134500000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

At year-end 2024, 535 full-time equivalent (FTE) employees at UBS Group held roles linked to sustainability and impact. Using a Group-wide average salary estimate of USD 251,436 per FTE, the total estimated cost amounts to approximately USD 134.5 million. The cost to realize the opportunity is a component within this Group-

wide estimate, which includes the Investment Bank as part of the broader UBS Group. Disclaimer: This figure reflects a best-effort calculation amid ongoing integration activities.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

The Investment Bank arranged USD 56.0bn GSSS financing through 96 bond deals during 2024 (2023: USD 53.7bn and 102 deals). Of this figure, the UBS-apportioned deal value was 12.4bn. Meanwhile, the total deal value of green, sustainability and sustainability-linked bond deals which were considered climate-related transactions was 48.1bn with a UBS-apportioned deal value of 11.2bn. We continued to solidify our market-leading position in the Swiss franc-denominated market, with the Investment Bank's market share at 31%. Next to Switzerland, our transaction activity in the GSSS bond market continued to be particularly strong in Australia and Brazil. In Australia, we led nine SSA Australian dollar-denominated transactions in 2024. Among these key transactions, we structured and executed the Australian government's inaugural AUD 7bn green treasury bond, the first to be launched from its green bond program as part of its wider sustainable finance strategy. Green treasury bonds are designed to enable investors to back public-sector projects that drive Australia's net-zero transformation forward, support environmental objectives and help finance high-quality sovereign projects with targeted environmental outcomes. They also boost the scale and credibility of the domestic green finance market while attracting green capital to the country. In July 2024, our joint venture in Brazil, UBS BB Investment Bank, acted as global coordinator and sustainability advisor to a Brazilian cosmetics and personal care company on its BRL 1.3bn sustainability-linked debenture. This was the largest debt instrument ever linked to the Amazon. Its specific key performance indicator focused on the level of inputs sustainably sourced from the Amazon.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp3

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

☑ Increased sales of existing products and services

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Investing (Asset manager) portfolio

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Italy
☑ Japan
☑ Spain
☑ Canada
☑ France
☑ Belgium
☑ Denmark
☑ Finland
☑ Germany
☑ Ireland
☑ Switzerland
☑ Liechtenstein
☑ United States of America
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
☑ Monaco
☑ Norway
☑ Poland
☑ Sweden
☑ Austria
☑ Portugal
☑ Australia
☑ Singapore
☑ Luxembourg
☑ Netherlands

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

The regulatory environment for sustainable investing (SI) and ESG continued to develop over 2024. In Europe, SI/ESG product regulation continued to evolve with UK SDR, the ESMA Fund Names Guidelines and the AMAS SI Self-Regulation increasing minimum standards. The EU also started to consider its SFDR Review with a clear tendency towards a sustainability labelling regime that will appeal to retail investors, including in the real estate transition sector. Although the regulatory environment has become less harmonized across regions, demand for SI remains high. This is driven, in part, by all regions focusing on competitiveness and economic growth, part of which is to invest in the sustainable industries of the future. In addition to meeting the evolving regulatory landscape, we consider management of ESG/Sustainability Risks, including Climate Risks to be essential for protecting long-term asset value, such as managing the challenges for portfolios posed by natural hazards due to climate change and the transition to a low-carbon economy. Our internal ESG risk management approach is embedded throughout the investment lifecycle for underlying assets of portfolios from deal sourcing, investment decision to ownership, business planning and disposition.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Very likely (90–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

The potential annual financial impact in the short term is associated with the revenues generated by the management fees as a portion of the AuM in our real asset strategies. We believe that AuM will be lost over time by managers who fail to act on ESG opportunities (and risks), and as such the financial impact on fees may range from 100% losses (loss of all AuM by managers failing to act with sustainability in mind) to upward wins resulting from management/performance fees of existing and new products. Examples for business opportunities during 2024: CH: In collaboration with the Energie Zukunft Schweiz AG association, we are working to supply the electricity needs of our real estate portfolio using renewable energy sources. Since 2017, we have initiated a major project to plan and install photovoltaic systems on the rooftops of buildings in our Swiss portfolio. By the end of December 2024, a total solar capacity of 34.9 megawatts-peak (MwP) was installed, which is expected to generate enough electricity to power approximately 11,600 households. EU: In 2024, we conducted energy audits on nearly 30 of our European office, industrial, and retail properties. The primary aim of these energy audits was to evaluate current energy, waste, and water consumption, establish a baseline for energy performance, and develop a detailed, feasible, and cost-effective roadmap for energy reduction. To make the most of the audits' findings, each asset's business plan is being adjusted to incorporate individualized energy conservation and emission reduction measures aimed at achieving decarbonization targets and reducing the risk of stranded assets.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.6.1.17) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term - minimum (currency)

511000000

(3.6.1.18) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

511000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

In the near term, assuming an average fee of around 46 bps, this represents an estimated USD of revenue 511 million (based of 2024 AuM: USD 111bn x 46bps USD 511 m). In the longer term, it is not possible to estimate the potential financial impact at this time. This is because the range of future products is still unknown, and fee structures accounting for the impact of sustainability strategies are still new to provide reliable forecasts and are changing quickly. Notes: Asset under management stated on gross asset values basis reflecting values as at 31 December 2024, where available.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

7940000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Costs for seizing this opportunity are mainly linked to employee salaries (personnel directly involved with maintaining and improving sustainability credentials of the GRA business). We have around USD 4.2million in direct salary cost (assuming average GRA salaries) associated with employees working full-time (16) or those that are partially dedicated to sustainability in GRA. In addition, USD 3.7 million is spent on external sustainability consultants (2024). Overall, USD 7.9 million is directly identified (salary and third-party costs, assuming GRA average) with further indirect costs from UBS-AM/Group in support of GRA sustainability initiatives. Note this excludes additional support from staff outside of GRA and does not include investment teams who work on sustainable investment themes.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Our corporate sustainability mission consists of delivering strong risk-adjusted performance by integrating sustainability into our investment processes; implementing sustainable practices; and addressing environmental impacts while enhancing real asset operations and values. As a diverse platform, GRA's processes and approaches towards sustainability and ESG differ by business area. However, there are several common themes and focus areas throughout the lifecycle that apply across GRA, although specific tools and processes may vary. We integrate ESG considerations into our investment decision making by identifying and managing the issues that are the most material to our assets across the asset lifecycle. During acquisition stage, this is identified through due diligence ESG checklist and included in the Investment Committee (IC) memo. Pertinent ESG factors (such as climate risks and regulatory risks) are highlighted and discussed at the IC. Once acquired, we monitor on an ongoing basis through quarterly risk flag report which oversee climate risks, fund commitments, and regulatory compliance. Targets are used to manage climate related risks and metrics such as our GHG emissions, waste, water are tracked and submitted to industry benchmarks such as GRESB. On an annual basis, key ESG metrics are integrated into business planning and input into the asset level hold/sell analysis. This ensures that ESG principles are fully integrated throughout the investment process, from acquisition through operation to exit. Looking into the future, we continue our efforts to perform on-site energy/net zero audits for our direct real asset assets to support our decarbonization efforts and conduct asset level resiliency assessment and establish mitigation plans for assets with high physical risk exposure.
[Add row]

(3.6.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics in the reporting year that are aligned with the substantive effects of environmental opportunities.

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ Assets

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

296400000000

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

While sustainability-oriented funds and ETFs continued to attract net inflows in 2024, they were outpaced by inflows into traditional products for the first time since 2021. In our view, this was largely driven by the relatively small number of available sustainable fixed income products as compared to equity products specifically for private and retail investors. Ongoing developments in terms of sustainable investment product regulations and classifications led to continued fund renaming and reclassifications in the industry, further blurring the line between sustainability-oriented and traditional investment products offered in the market and allocated by investors. Over the course of 2024, our sustainable investing invested assets rose to USD 296bn as of 31 December 2024, compared with USD 282bn at the end of 2023, representing a year-on-year increase of 5%. The positive growth benefited from market performance and Credit Suisse integration-related impacts, partially offset by foreign exchange effects and net new money outflows. Sustainable investing invested assets accounted for 4.9% of UBS Group total invested assets at year-end 2024.
[Add row]

C4. Governance

(4.1) Does your organization have a board of directors or an equivalent governing body?

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.1.3) Types of directors your board or equivalent is comprised of

Select all that apply

☑ Non-executive directors or equivalent

☑ Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

☑ Yes, and it is publicly available

(4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

The Organization Regulations of UBS Group AG states that the Board, as a group, must have the necessary qualifications, skills and diversity to perform all Board duties. It also states the BoD's Governance and Nominating Committee's responsibilities and authorities include to plan and manage proposals for changes in Board membership, taking into account factors including the skill mix, industry experience, diversity considerations and responsibilities of Board members.

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

OrgReg links 2025.pdf
[Fixed row]

(4.1.1) Is there board-level oversight of environmental issues within your organization?

	Board-level oversight of this environmental issue
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.1.2) Identify the positions (do not include any names) of the individuals or committees on the board with accountability for environmental issues and provide details of the board's oversight of environmental issues.

Climate change

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Board chair
☑ Director on board
☑ Board-level committee
☑ Chief Risk Officer (CRO)
☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Board mandate

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

☑ Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

☑ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives

☑ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan

☑ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures

☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy

☑ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes

☑ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

(4.1.2.6) Scope of board-level oversight

Select all that apply

☑ Risks and opportunities to our own operations

☑ Risks and opportunities to our banking activities

☑ The impact of our own operations on the environment

☑ Risks and opportunities to our investment activities

☑ The impact of our banking activities on the environment

☑ The impact of our investing activities on the environment

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Five committees support the BoD in fulfilling its duty through the respective responsibilities and authority given to them. All BoD committees have specific responsibilities pertaining to ESG (environmental, social and governance) matters. The BoD's Corporate Culture and Responsibility Committee (the CCRC) is the supervisory body primarily responsible for corporate culture and sustainability. It is chaired by the Chairman of the UBS Group, with four BoD members as committee members. Permanent guests include the Group CEO, the Group Chief Risk Officer (the GCRO), the GEB Lead for Sustainability and Impact (S&I), the Chief Sustainability Officer (the CSO) and the Group General Counsel. The CCRC oversees our Group-wide sustainability and impact strategy and key activities across environmental and social topics. These include climate, nature and human rights. Annually, it considers and approves the firm's sustainability and impact objectives. As part of this process, it also considers the impact and financial materiality of climate- and sustainability-related risks and opportunities on UBS. GSI develops the Group's sustainability and impact (S&I) strategy and oversees the strategy's implementation by the business divisions and Group functions responsible for execution. GSI operates as a Group function under the leadership of the GEB Lead for S&I. Each of the senior managers listed below reports directly to the GEB Lead for S&I. Specifically, the senior manager roles directly reporting to the GEB Lead for S&I are the Chief Sustainability Officer, the Head of Social Impact and Philanthropy and the GSI Chief Operating Officer. Both the GEB Lead for Sustainability and Impact and the CSO attend the CCRC meetings. CCRC Charter pg 31: https://www.ubs.com/global/en/our-firm/governance/ubs-group-ag/regulations/_jcr_content/root/contentarea/mainpar/toplevelgrid/col_1/linklist_991202963/link.0190878025.file/PS9jb250ZW50L2RhbS9hc3NldHMvY2MvYWJvdXQtdWJzL2RvYy9ncm91cC1hZy1vcmdyZWdzLWVuLTI1MDQxNy5wZGY=/group-ag-orgregs-en-250417.pdf

Biodiversity

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Chief Risk Officer (CRO)

☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

☑ Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Board mandate

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

☑ Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

☑ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.1.2.6) Scope of board-level oversight

Select all that apply

☑ Risks and opportunities to our own operations

☑ Risks and opportunities to our banking activities

☑ The impact of our own operations on the environment

☑ Risks and opportunities to our investment activities

☑ The impact of our banking activities on the environment

☑ The impact of our investing activities on the environment

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Five committees support the BoD in fulfilling its duty through the respective responsibilities and authority given to them. All BoD committees have specific responsibilities pertaining to ESG (environmental, social and governance) matters. The BoD's Corporate Culture and Responsibility Committee (the CCRC) is the supervisory body primarily responsible for corporate culture and sustainability. It is chaired by the Chairman of the UBS Group, with four BoD members as committee members. Permanent guests include the Group CEO, the Group Chief Risk Officer (the GCRO), the GEB Lead for Sustainability and Impact (S&I), the Chief Sustainability Officer (the CSO) and the Group General Counsel. The CCRC oversees our Group-wide sustainability and impact strategy and key activities across environmental and social topics. These include climate, nature and human rights. Annually, it considers and approves the firm's sustainability and impact objectives. As part of this process, it also considers the impact and financial materiality of climate- and sustainability-related risks and opportunities on UBS. GSI develops the Group's sustainability and impact (S&I) strategy and oversees the strategy's implementation by the business divisions and Group functions responsible for execution. GSI operates as a Group function under the leadership of the GEB Lead for S&I. Each of the senior managers listed below reports directly to the GEB Lead for S&I. Specifically, the senior manager roles directly reporting to the GEB Lead for S&I are the Chief Sustainability Officer, the Head of Social Impact and Philanthropy and the GSI Chief Operating Officer. Both the GEB Lead for Sustainability and Impact and the CSO attend the CCRC meetings. CCRC Charter pg 31: https://www.ubs.com/global/en/our-firm/governance/ubs-group-ag/regulations/_jcr_content/root/contentarea/mainpar/toplevelgrid/col_1/linklist_991202963/link.0190878025.file/PS9jb250ZW50L2RhbS9hc3NldHMvY2MvYWJvdXQtdWJzL2RvYy9ncm91cC1hZy1vcmdyZWdzLWVuLTI1MDQxNy5wZGY=/group-ag-orgregs-en-250417.pdf

[Fixed row]

(4.2) Does your organization’s board have competency on environmental issues?

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

☑ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group

☑ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues

☑ Integrating knowledge of environmental issues into board nominating process

☑ Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)

☑ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Other

☑ Other, please specify :In the 2024 self-assessment, four BoD members identified ESG as one of his / her key competencies; each member identified up to four BoD key competencies.

[Fixed row]

(4.3) Is there management-level responsibility for environmental issues within your organization?

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.3.1) Provide the highest senior management-level positions or committees with responsibility for environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a climate transition plan

☑ Implementing a climate transition plan

Other

☑ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.3) Coverage of responsibilities

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities related to our banking activities

☑ Dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities related to our investing activities

☑ Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities related to our own operations and/or upstream value chain

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Group Executive Board (GEB) led by our CEO reviews the Group's sustainability and impact strategy and related objectives, as well as proposing strategy and objectives to the CCRC. It signs off on divisional sustainability objectives, in alignment with the GEB Lead for Sustainability and Impact. It also ensures firm-wide execution of the firm's climate strategy, including its net-zero ambition. Progress against strategy and the associated targets are reviewed at least once a year by the GEB and the CCRC.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a climate transition plan

☑ Implementing a climate transition plan

(4.3.1.3) Coverage of responsibilities

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities related to our banking activities

☑ Dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities related to our investing activities

☑ Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities related to our own operations and/or upstream value chain

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Group Executive Board (GEB) led by our CEO reviews the Group's sustainability and impact strategy and related objectives, as well as proposing strategy and objectives to the CCRC. It signs off on divisional sustainability objectives, in alignment with the GEB Lead for Sustainability and Impact. It also ensures firm-wide execution of the firm's climate strategy, including its net-zero commitment. Progress against strategy and the associated targets are reviewed at least once a year by the GEB and the CCRC.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Risks Officer (CRO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.3.1.3) Coverage of responsibilities

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities related to our banking activities

☑ Dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities related to our investing activities

☑ Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities related to our own operations and/or upstream value chain

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Our management of sustainability and climate risk (SCR) is steered at the GEB level. Reporting to the Group CEO, the Group Chief Risk Officer is responsible for the development and implementation of control principles and an appropriate independent control framework for SCR within UBS, together with its integration into the firm's overall risk management and risk appetite frameworks. Our SCR Policy Framework is applied Group-wide to relevant activities, including client and supplier relationships.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Other C-Suite Officer, please specify :Group Executive Board Lead for Sustainability and Impact

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a climate transition plan

☑ Implementing a climate transition plan

(4.3.1.3) Coverage of responsibilities

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities related to our banking activities

☑ Dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities related to our investing activities

☑ Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities related to our own operations and/or upstream value chain

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The responsibility for setting the sustainability and impact strategy and developing Group-wide sustainability and impact objectives, in agreement with fellow GEB members, has been delegated to the GEB Lead for Sustainability and Impact by the Group chief executive officer (the Group CEO). Our GEB Lead for Sustainability and Impact manages the Group Sustainability and Impact (GSI) organization and, together with our Chief Sustainability Officer (the CSO), the GSI Chief Operating Officer (the GSI COO) and the Head of Social Impact and Philanthropy (the Head of SIP). Both our GEB Lead for Sustainability and Impact and our CSO are also permanent guests of the CCRC.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Risks Officer (CRO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.3.1.3) Coverage of responsibilities

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities related to our banking activities

☑ Dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities related to our investing activities

☑ Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities related to our own operations and/or upstream value chain

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Our management of sustainability and climate risk (SCR) is steered at the GEB level. Reporting to the Group CEO, the Group Chief Risk Officer is responsible for the development and implementation of control principles and an appropriate independent control framework for SCR within UBS, together with its integration into the firm's overall risk management and risk appetite frameworks. Our SCR Policy Framework is applied Group-wide to relevant activities, including client and supplier relationships.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Other C-Suite Officer, please specify :Group Executive Board Lead for Sustainability and Impact

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a climate transition plan

☑ Implementing a climate transition plan

(4.3.1.3) Coverage of responsibilities

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities related to our banking activities

☑ Dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities related to our investing activities

☑ Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities related to our own operations and/or upstream value chain

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The responsibility for setting the sustainability and impact strategy and developing Group-wide sustainability and impact objectives, in agreement with fellow GEB members, has been delegated to the GEB Lead for Sustainability and Impact by the Group chief executive officer (the Group CEO). Our GEB Lead for Sustainability and Impact manages the Group Sustainability and Impact (GSI) organization and, together with our Chief Sustainability Officer (the CSO), the GSI Chief Operating Officer (the GSI COO) and the Head of Social Impact and Philanthropy (the Head of SIP). Both our GEB Lead for Sustainability and Impact and our CSO are also permanent guests of the CCRC.
[Add row]

(4.5) Do you provide monetary incentives for the management of environmental issues, including the attainment of targets?

Climate change

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.5.2) % of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue

30

(4.5.3) Please explain

UBS runs an annual objective-setting process for objectives related to sustainability and impact matters, which incl. environmental (incl. climate-related) and social topics. As delegated to the GEB Lead for S&I by the Group CEO, the GEB Lead for S&I is responsible for setting the Group-wide S&I strategy and dev. Group-wide S&I objectives in alignment with BDs and GFs. The annual strategy review and obj.-setting process is done to identify priorities and strategic focus areas across the Group. Further, we apply a range of quant. measures to assess GEB member performance against fin. and non-fin. objectives. The scorecard consists of 30% non-fin. measures, which incl. "Environmental and Sustainability", as well as other relevant factors e.g., "Risk and Regulatory". In 2024, category "E&S" incl. elements "Supporting clients' activities rel. to the environment and sustainability" as well as "Management of required ext. sustainability reporting, incl. consideration of investor feedback".
[Fixed row]

(4.5.1) Provide further details on the monetary incentives provided for the management of environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Achievement of climate transition plan

Emission reduction

☑ Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

The performance award for the Group CEO is based on the achievement of financial performance targets and nonfinancial objectives and Behaviors, as described in detail in the 2024 Annual Report. These objectives were set to reflect the strategic priorities determined by the Chairman and the BoD. ESG-related objectives have been embedded in our Pillars and Principles since they were established in 2011. In 2021, we introduced explicit sustainability objectives in the non-financial goal category of the Group CEO and GEB scorecards. The scorecard consists of 30% non-fin. measures, which incl. "Environmental and Sustainability", as well as other relevant factors e.g., "Risk and Regulatory". In 2024, category "E&S" included the result of "Effectively navigated the firm through the evolving environmental- and sustainability related requirements." Swiss law requires Swiss companies to achieve net-zero greenhouse emissions in their own operations by 2050. This requirement is integrated into the firm's methodologies and approaches. Adherence to these requirements is primarily driven by three GEB members: the GEB Lead for S&I, along with risk teams led by the Group Chief Risk Officer, and compliance teams under the Chief Compliance and Governance Officer, and is considered in the annual GEB performance assessments. UBS considers the performance assessments in determining the performance award decisions. However, there is no

direct link between senior management compensation and specific climate goals. In line with Swiss law, and as set out in our reporting, UBS has announced a climate plan to achieve net zero by 2035 across its own operations (scope 1 and 2), well ahead of the 2050 deadline.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

The performance award for the Group CEO is based on the achievement of financial performance targets and nonfinancial objectives and Behaviors, as described in detail in the 2024 Annual Report. These objectives were set to reflect the strategic priorities determined by the Chairman and the BoD. As shown in the 2024 CEO performance assessment, our CEO continued to demonstrate strong leadership and focus on delivering the Group's sustainability strategy, including on environment and sustainability which is considered under "Non-financial objectives". He continued to deliver on the ambitions like effectively navigating the firm through the evolving environmental- and sustainability related requirements. And as a result, UBS remained in a solid position in terms of sustainability, as evidenced by the vote result on the non-financial (sustainability) report which was approved with 89.49%.
[Add row]

(4.6) Does your organization have an environmental policy that addresses environmental issues?

	Does your organization have any environmental policies?
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Portfolio

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

We have set standards and guidelines in product dev., investments, financing and supply-chain management decisions. These include the stipulation of controversial activities (CA) and other areas of concern (AoC) in which we will not engage or will only engage subject to stringent criteria. We have established guidelines for sustainable finance and carbon and environmental markets instruments to support UBS's growth strategy for sustainable products and services. We apply a SCR policy framework to all relevant activities and across sectors. This helps us identify and manage potential adverse impacts on climate, nature, the environment and human rights, along with the associated risks affecting our clients and ourselves. Additionally, we apply specific guidelines and assessment criteria to transactions with corporate clients engaged in the AoCs listed on our policy (ubs.com/gri). The guidelines and assessment criteria apply to loans, trade finance, direct investments in real estate and infrastructure, securities and loan underwriting transactions, investment banking advisory assignments and the procurement of goods and services from suppliers. Transactions in the areas listed in our policy trigger an enhanced due diligence and approval process. In addition to the assessment of regulatory compliance and adherence to UBS's controversial activities standards, as well as consideration of past and present environmental and human rights performance and concerns of stakeholder groups.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance

Climate-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to not invest in fossil-fuel expansion

Social commitments

☑ Adoption of the UN International Labour Organization principles

☑ Commitment to secure Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) of indigenous people and local communities

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

☑ No, and we do not plan to align in the next two years

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

scr-policy-framework-2024.pdf

Row 2

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Portfolio

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

We are guided by our ambition to be a leader in sustainability. This is reflected in our vision to be the bank for the next generation. To help us realize that vision, our sustainability and impact strategy is based on three overarching strategic pillars: Protect, Grow and Attract, representing a natural evolution in our strategic approach. Furthermore, we have drawn up a climate transition plan, including our overarching climate approach, along with specified key policies and principles, targets and actions. This transition plan has been approved by the Corporate Culture and Responsibility Committee (the CCRC) of the Board of Directors and is included in our annual objective-setting process for sustainability and impact matters. By 2050, the global economy aims to transition to net zero. For example, across our own operations (scopes 1 and 2), UBS plans to achieve net zero by 2035, well ahead of 2050. We have defined targets including Scopes 1 and 2: Reducing our scope 1 and 2 emissions to net zero by 2035 and Scope 3: Addressing our financed emissions by aligning specified sectors to decarbonization pathways. We regularly review our targets and update our disclosures in line with new or enhanced regulatory developments, evolving best practices for the financial sector and climate science. Such reviews may lead us to revise previously agreed voluntary commitments, metrics and methodologies.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

☑ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Climate-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to 100% renewable energy

☑ Commitment to net-zero emissions

Social commitments

☑ Commitment to respect internationally recognized human rights

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

☑ No, and we do not plan to align in the next two years

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

sustainability-report-2024.pdf
[Add row]

(4.7) Does the policy framework for the portfolio activities of your organization include environmental requirements that clients/investees need to meet, and/or exclusion policies?

	Policy framework for portfolio activities include environmental requirements for clients/investees, and/or exclusion policies
Banking (Bank)	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, our framework includes both policies with environmental client/investee requirements and environmental exclusion policies
Investing (Asset manager)	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, our framework includes both policies with environmental client/investee requirements and environmental exclusion policies

[Fixed row]

(4.7.1) Provide details of the policies which include environmental requirements that clients/investees need to meet.

Banking (Bank)

(4.7.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

(4.7.1.2) Type of policy

Select all that apply
☑ Risk policy

(4.7.1.3) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.7.1.4) Attach the policy

scr-policy-framework-2024.pdf

(4.7.1.5) Value chain stages of client/investee covered by policy

Select from:

☑ Direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

(4.7.1.6) Industry sectors covered by the policy

Select all that apply

☑ Retail
☑ Apparel
☑ Services
☑ Materials
☑ Hospitality
☑ Transportation services
☑ Food, beverage & agriculture
☑ Biotech, health care & pharma
☑ Fossil Fuels
☑ Manufacturing
☑ Infrastructure
☑ Power generation
☑ International bodies

(4.7.1.9) % of portfolio covered by the policy in relation to total portfolio value

100

(4.7.1.11) Explain how criteria coverage and/or exceptions have been determined

We have set standards and guidelines in product dev., investments, financing and supply-chain management decisions. These include the stipulation of controversial activities (CA) and other areas of concern (AoC) in which we will not engage or will only engage subject to stringent criteria. We have established guidelines for

sustainable finance and carbon and environmental markets instruments to support UBS's growth strategy for sustainable products and services. We apply a SCR policy framework to all relevant activities and across sectors. This helps us identify and manage potential adverse impacts on climate, nature, the environment and human rights, along with the associated risks affecting our clients and ourselves. Additionally, we apply specific guidelines and assessment criteria to transactions with corporate clients engaged in the AoCs listed on our policy (ubs.com/gri). The guidelines and assessment criteria apply to loans, trade finance, direct investments in real estate and infrastructure, securities and loan underwriting transactions, investment banking advisory assignments and the procurement of goods and services from suppliers. Transactions in the areas listed in our sustainability and climate risk policy framework trigger an enhanced due diligence and approval process. In addition to the assessment of regulatory compliance and adherence to UBS's controversial activities standards, as well as consideration of past and present environmental and human rights performance and concerns of stakeholder groups.

(4.7.1.12) Requirements for clients/investees

Climate-specific commitments

☑ Other climate-related commitment, please specify :Areas of concern: Coal-fired power plants; Arctic drilling and oil sands; Coal mining and mountain top removal

Social commitments

☑ Adoption of the UN International Labour Organization principles

☑ Commitment to respect internationally recognized human rights

☑ Commitment to secure Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) of indigenous people and local communities

Additional references/Descriptions

☑ Other additional reference/description, please specify :For the full details of UBS's Sustainability and Climate Risk Policy Framework, please refer to ubs.com/sustainability-reporting

(4.7.1.13) Measurement of proportion of clients/investees compliant with the policy

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.7.1.14) % of clients/investees compliant with the policy

100

(4.7.1.15) % of portfolio value that is compliant with the policy

100

(4.7.1.16) Target year for 100% compliance

Select from:

☑ Already met

Investing (Asset manager)

(4.7.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.7.1.2) Type of policy

Select all that apply

☑ Stewardship policy

☑ Other investing policy, please specify :Proxy Voting Policy, Exclusion Policy

(4.7.1.3) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.7.1.4) Attach the policy

our-stewardship-approach-2024 (5).pdf

(4.7.1.5) Value chain stages of client/investee covered by policy

Select from:

☑ Direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

(4.7.1.6) Industry sectors covered by the policy

Select all that apply

☑ Retail
☑ Apparel
☑ Services
☑ Materials
☑ Hospitality
☑ Food, beverage & agriculture
☑ Biotech, health care & pharma
☑ Fossil Fuels
☑ Manufacturing
☑ Infrastructure
☑ Power generation
☑ Transportation services

(4.7.1.9) % of portfolio covered by the policy in relation to total portfolio value

100

(4.7.1.11) Explain how criteria coverage and/or exceptions have been determined

UBS AM applies a 100% criteria coverage approach as we take an active approach to active ownership across relevant asset classes or similar, through a clear and structured program aiming to cover all assets in our AM portfolio, where relevant. UBS Asset Management recognizes that managing climate risks and transitioning to a net-zero economy will require significant changes in company operations. We engage with the world's most emission intensive companies, encouraging and assisting them in adopting transition plans and achieving emission reductions aligned with a net-zero pathway. This effort also depends on governments and market participants fulfilling their own commitments to meet the objectives of the Paris Agreement. Our engagement is based on our assessment of corporate climate transition plans, which allows us to evaluate and engage issuers on the alignment of their plans with a decarbonization pathway. This assessment is guided by market-leading standards along with various sector-specific standards. We use our detailed assessments to inform our evidence-based engagements with companies and provide valuable company and sector-level insights to our investment teams. Our principle sector focus is energy and materials. We have also commenced engagements with data companies on their energy use, and with other companies on their climate physical risk exposure. We engage both directly with investee companies and, subject to a view on usefulness and additionality, we will engages collaboratively through cross-investor initiatives.

(4.7.1.12) Requirements for clients/investees

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards
☑ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance

Climate-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to net-zero emissions
☑ Commitment to disclose Scope 1 emissions
☑ Commitment to set a science-based emissions reduction target

☑ Commitment to disclose Scope 2 emissions
☑ Commitment to disclose Scope 3 emissions
☑ Commitment to develop a climate transition plan

Social commitments
☑ Commitment to promote gender equality and women's empowerment
☑ Commitment to respect internationally recognized human rights
☑ Commitment to secure Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) of indigenous people and local communities

Additional references/Descriptions
☑ Description of dependencies on natural resources and ecosystems
☑ Description of grievance/whistleblower mechanism to monitor non-compliance with the environmental policy and raise/address/escalate any other greenwashing concerns
☑ Description of membership and financial support provided to organizations that seek to influence public policy
☑ Recognition of environmental linkages and trade-offs
☑ Reference to timebound environmental milestones and targets

(4.7.1.13) Measurement of proportion of clients/investees compliant with the policy

Select from:
☑ No, but we plan to measure this within the next two years

(4.7.1.17) Explain why your organization does not measure the % of clients/investees compliant with the policy

UBS Asset Management is a large-scale and diversified asset manager, with a presence in 22 countries. We offer investment capabilities and investment styles across all major traditional and alternative asset classes. In 2024, we introduced the Company Transition Assessment Scorecard (CTAS) to evaluate how advanced a company is on its path to decarbonization. The CTAS was designed with multiple future purposes in mind, including supporting clients' climate transition efforts through engagement and product development and business planning. The CTAS categorizes companies into one of eight climate transition readiness categories using a rules-based approach. This approach is based on sector-agnostic criteria covering emissions disclosure, decarbonization commitments and targets, decarbonization plans, and the actual carbon performance of the company. It is important to note that the CTAS does not currently impose any specific requirements on investee companies. Rather, it serves as an internal assessment tool to inform our understanding of climate transition risks and engagement strategies. The CTAS will be annually reviewed and updated. The scope of the CTAS may be broadened in the future by incorporating additional databases or making enhancements that enable the inclusion of companies lacking public data.
[Add row]

(4.7.2) Provide details of your exclusion policies related to industries, activities and/or locations exposed or contributing to environmental risks.

Banking (Bank)

(4.7.2.1) Type of exclusion policy

Select from:

☑ Thermal coal

(4.7.2.2) Fossil fuel value chain

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream

☑ Midstream

(4.7.2.3) Year of exclusion implementation

2020

(4.7.2.4) Phaseout pathway

Select all that apply

☑ New business/investment for new projects

☑ New business/investment for existing projects

☑ Existing business/investment for existing projects

(4.7.2.5) Year of complete phaseout

2050

(4.7.2.6) Country/area the exclusion policy applies to

Select all that apply

☑ Worldwide

(4.7.2.7) Description

Under the CDP definition of exclusion policy, below is our approach to transactions with clients engage in activities listed in our sustainability and climate risk policy framework. Our sustainability and climate risk policy framework is embedded in our culture and: – is applied Group-wide, across business divisions, Group functions, locations, and legal entities; – is integrated into management practices and control principles and overseen by senior management; and – supports the transition toward a lower carbon future. We apply a SCR policy framework to all relevant activities and across sectors. This helps us identify and manage potential adverse impacts on climate, nature, the environment and human rights, along with the associated risks affecting our clients and ourselves. We have set standards and guidelines in product development, investments, financing and supply-chain management decisions. UBS identified certain controversial activities, where we do not engage and areas of concern, where we engage only under a stringent criteria. Thermal coal, Coal mining and Mountain Top Removal (MTR): We do not provide financing where the stated use of proceeds is for greenfield thermal coal mines and do not provide financing to coal-mining companies engaged in MTR operations. We only provide financing to existing thermal coal-mining companies (>20% of revenues) if they have a transition strategy that aligns with the goals of the Paris Agreement or if the transaction is related to renewable energy or clean technology.

Investing (Asset manager)

(4.7.2.1) Type of exclusion policy

Select from:

☑ Thermal coal

(4.7.2.2) Fossil fuel value chain

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream

(4.7.2.3) Year of exclusion implementation

2021

(4.7.2.4) Phaseout pathway

Select all that apply

☑ New business/investment for new projects

☑ New business/investment for existing projects

☑ Existing business/investment for existing projects

(4.7.2.6) Country/area the exclusion policy applies to

Select all that apply

☑ Worldwide

(4.7.2.7) Description

Companies or transactions that generate more than 20% of their revenues from thermal coal mining (including lignite, bituminous, anthracite and steam coal) and its sale to external parties are excluded. For actively managed fixed income and equities funds under the direct management of UBS-AM that are classified by UBS-AM as "SI Focused" or "Impact", companies that generate more than 5% of their revenues from thermal coal mining (including lignite, bituminous, anthracite and steam coal) and its sale to external parties are excluded. During 2024, we refined our AM Sustainability Exclusion Policy and introduced stricter thresholds for thermal coal mining: https://www.ubs.com/global/en/assetmanagement/capabilities/sustainable-investing.html. UBS-AM applies investment restriction rules on a pre-trade basis in portfolio management systems to prohibit investment in companies or issuers based on the exclusion criteria. Any changes required to portfolios in scope based on this policy are implemented by the responsible Portfolio Manager(s). Portfolios undergo regular post-trade compliance checks performed by an internal independent guideline monitoring function.

Banking (Bank)

(4.7.2.1) Type of exclusion policy

Select from:

☑ Mountaintop removal mining

(4.7.2.2) Fossil fuel value chain

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream

(4.7.2.3) Year of exclusion implementation

2020

(4.7.2.4) Phaseout pathway

Select all that apply

☑ New business/investment for new projects

☑ New business/investment for existing projects

☑ Existing business/investment for existing projects

(4.7.2.5) Year of complete phaseout

2050

(4.7.2.6) Country/area the exclusion policy applies to

Select all that apply

☑ Worldwide

(4.7.2.7) Description

Under the CDP definition of exclusion policy, below is our approach to transactions with clients engage in activities listed in our sustainability and climate risk policy framework. Our sustainability and climate risk policy framework is embedded in our culture and: – is applied Group-wide, across business divisions, Group functions, locations, and legal entities; – is integrated into management practices and control principles and overseen by senior management; and – supports the transition toward a lower carbon future. We apply a SCR policy framework to all relevant activities and across sectors. This helps us identify and manage potential adverse impacts on climate, nature, the environment and human rights, along with the associated risks affecting our clients and ourselves. We have set standards and guidelines in product development, investments, financing and supply-chain management decisions. UBS identified certain controversial activities, where we do not engage and areas of concern, where we engage only under a stringent criteria. Thermal coal, Coal mining and Mountain Top Removal (MTR): We do not provide financing where the stated use of proceeds is for greenfield thermal coal mines and do not provide financing to coal-mining companies engaged in MTR operations. We only provide financing to existing thermal coal-mining companies (>20% of revenues) if they have a transition strategy that aligns with the goals of the Paris Agreement or if the transaction is related to renewable energy or clean technology.

Banking (Bank)

(4.7.2.1) Type of exclusion policy

Select from:

☑ Power from coal

(4.7.2.2) Fossil fuel value chain

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream

(4.7.2.3) Year of exclusion implementation

2020

(4.7.2.4) Phaseout pathway

Select all that apply

☑ New business/investment for new projects

☑ New business/investment for existing projects

☑ Existing business/investment for existing projects

(4.7.2.5) Year of complete phaseout

2050

(4.7.2.6) Country/area the exclusion policy applies to

Select all that apply

☑ Worldwide

(4.7.2.7) Description

Under the CDP definition of exclusion policy, below is our approach to transactions with clients engage in activities listed in our sustainability and climate risk policy framework. Our sustainability and climate risk policy framework is embedded in our culture and: – is applied Group-wide, across business divisions, Group functions, locations, and legal entities; – is integrated into management practices and control principles and overseen by senior management; and – supports the transition toward a lower carbon future. We apply a SCR policy framework to all relevant activities and across sectors. This helps us identify and manage potential adverse impacts on climate, nature, the environment and human rights, along with the associated risks affecting our clients and ourselves. We have set standards and guidelines in product development, investments, financing and supply-chain management decisions. UBS identified certain controversial activities, where we do not engage and areas of concern, where we engage only under a stringent criteria. Coal-Fired Power Plants (CFPP): We do not provide project-level finance for new CFPP globally and only support financing transactions of existing coal-fired operators (>20% coal reliance) if they have a transition strategy that aligns with the goals of the Paris Agreement or if the transaction is related to renewable energy or clean technology.

Banking (Bank)

(4.7.2.1) Type of exclusion policy

Select from:

☑ Oil from tar sands

(4.7.2.2) Fossil fuel value chain

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream

(4.7.2.3) Year of exclusion implementation

2020

(4.7.2.4) Phaseout pathway

Select all that apply

☑ New business/investment for new projects

☑ New business/investment for existing projects

☑ Existing business/investment for existing projects

(4.7.2.5) Year of complete phaseout

2050

(4.7.2.6) Country/area the exclusion policy applies to

Select all that apply

☑ Worldwide

(4.7.2.7) Description

Under the CDP definition of exclusion policy, below is our approach to transactions with clients engage in activities listed in our sustainability and climate risk policy framework. Our sustainability and climate risk policy framework is embedded in our culture and: – is applied Group-wide, across business divisions, Group functions, locations, and legal entities; – is integrated into management practices and control principles and overseen by senior management; and – supports the transition toward a lower carbon future. We apply a SCR policy framework to all relevant activities and across sectors. This helps us identify and manage potential adverse impacts on climate, nature, the environment and human rights, along with the associated risks affecting our clients and ourselves. We have set standards and guidelines in product development, investments, financing and supply-chain management decisions. UBS identified certain controversial activities, where we do not engage and areas of concern, where we engage only under a stringent criteria. Arctic drilling and oil sands: We do not provide financing where the stated use of proceeds is for new offshore oil projects in the Arctic or greenfield oil sands projects and only provide financing to companies with significant reserves or production in arctic oil and / or oil sands (>20% of reserves or production) if they have a transition strategy that aligns with the goals of the Paris Agreement or if the transaction is related to renewable energy or clean technology.

Banking (Bank)

(4.7.2.1) Type of exclusion policy

Select from:

☑ Arctic oil and gas

(4.7.2.2) Fossil fuel value chain

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream

(4.7.2.3) Year of exclusion implementation

2020

(4.7.2.4) Phaseout pathway

Select all that apply

☑ New business/investment for new projects

☑ New business/investment for existing projects

☑ Existing business/investment for existing projects

(4.7.2.5) Year of complete phaseout

2050

(4.7.2.6) Country/area the exclusion policy applies to

Select all that apply

☑ Worldwide

(4.7.2.7) Description

Under the CDP definition of exclusion policy, below is our approach to transactions with clients engage in activities listed in our sustainability and climate risk policy framework. Our sustainability and climate risk policy framework is embedded in our culture and: – is applied Group-wide, across business divisions, Group functions, locations, and legal entities; – is integrated into management practices and control principles and overseen by senior management; and – supports the transition toward a lower carbon future. We apply a SCR policy framework to all relevant activities and across sectors. This helps us identify and manage potential adverse impacts on climate, nature, the environment and human rights, along with the associated risks affecting our clients and ourselves. We have set standards and guidelines in product development, investments, financing and supply-chain management decisions. UBS identified certain controversial activities, where we do not engage and areas of concern, where we engage only under a stringent criteria. Arctic drilling and oil sands: We do not provide financing where the stated use of proceeds is for new offshore oil projects in the Arctic or greenfield oil sands projects and only provide financing to companies with significant reserves or production in arctic oil and / or oil sands (>20% of reserves or production) if they have a transition strategy that aligns with the goals of the Paris Agreement or if the transaction is related to renewable energy or clean technology.

Investing (Asset manager)

(4.7.2.1) Type of exclusion policy

Select from:

☑ Power from coal

(4.7.2.2) Fossil fuel value chain

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream

(4.7.2.3) Year of exclusion implementation

2021

(4.7.2.4) Phaseout pathway

Select all that apply

☑ New business/investment for new projects

☑ New business/investment for existing projects

☑ Existing business/investment for existing projects

(4.7.2.6) Country/area the exclusion policy applies to

Select all that apply

☑ Worldwide

(4.7.2.7) Description

For actively managed fixed income and equities funds under the direct management of UBS-AM that are classified by UBS-AM as “SI Focused” or “Impact”, companies that generate greater than 20% of their revenues from thermal coal-based power generation are excluded. For our REPM Multi-managers business, transactions that generate greater than 30% of their revenues from thermal coal-based power generation are excluded. During 2024, we refined our AM Sustainability Exclusion Policy and introduced stricter thresholds: https://www.ubs.com/global/en/assetmanagement/capabilities/sustainable-investing.html. UBS-AM applies investment restriction rules on a pre-trade basis in portfolio management systems to prohibit investment in companies or issuers based on the exclusion criteria. Any changes required to portfolios in scope based on this policy are implemented by the responsible Portfolio Manager(s). Portfolios undergo regular post-trade compliance checks performed by an internal independent guideline monitoring function.

Investing (Asset manager)

(4.7.2.1) Type of exclusion policy

Select from:

☑ Oil from tar sands

(4.7.2.2) Fossil fuel value chain

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream

(4.7.2.3) Year of exclusion implementation

2021

(4.7.2.4) Phaseout pathway

Select all that apply

☑ New business/investment for new projects

☑ New business/investment for existing projects

☑ Existing business/investment for existing projects

(4.7.2.6) Country/area the exclusion policy applies to

Select all that apply

☑ Worldwide

(4.7.2.7) Description

Companies or transactions that generate greater than 20% of their revenues from oil sands (also known as tar sands) extraction (reserves associated with extraction revenues and extraction) are excluded. For actively managed fixed income and equities funds under the direct management of UBS-AM that are classified by UBS-AM as "Sustainability Focused" or "Impact" companies that generate more than 5% of their revenues from oil sands (also known as tar sands) extraction (reserves associated with extraction revenues and extraction) are excluded. During 2024, we refined our AM Sustainability Exclusion Policy and introduced stricter thresholds for thermal coal mining and oil sands: https://www.ubs.com/global/en/assetmanagement/capabilities/sustainable-investing.html UBS-AM applies investment restriction rules on a pre-trade basis in portfolio management systems to prohibit investment in companies or issuers based on the exclusion criteria. Any changes required to portfolios in scope based on this policy are implemented by the responsible Portfolio Manager(s). Portfolios undergo regular post-trade compliance checks performed by an internal independent guideline monitoring function.

Investing (Asset manager)

(4.7.2.1) Type of exclusion policy

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Transactions associated with severe environmental or social damage

(4.7.2.3) Year of exclusion implementation

2020

(4.7.2.4) Phaseout pathway

Select all that apply

☑ New business/investment for new projects

☑ New business/investment for existing projects

☑ Existing business/investment for existing projects

(4.7.2.5) Year of complete phaseout

2020

(4.7.2.6) Country/area the exclusion policy applies to

Select all that apply

☑ Worldwide

(4.7.2.7) Description

GRA does not knowingly engage in transactions associated with severe environmental or social damage through use of: –World heritage sites as classified by UNESCO –Wetlands: on the RAMSAR list –Endangered species of wild flora and fauna listed in Appendix 1 of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species –High conservation value forests as defined by the six categories of the Forestry Stewardship Council (FSC) –Illegal fire: uncontrolled and/or illegal use of fire for land clearance –Illegal logging including purchase of illegal harvested timber (logs or roundwood) –Child labor: according to ILO-conventions 138 (minimum age) and 182 (worst forms) –Forced labor: according to ILO-convention 29 –Indigenous peoples' rights in accordance with IFC Performance Standard 7. GRA excludes transactions with companies whose operations include significant production, processing or trading of palm oil, soy, forestry and fish and seafood. Significant is defined as >20% revenues or capacity. Transactions related to the following areas of concern require further assessment per our internal guidelines which will determine if excluded or not. These areas of concern include coal-fired power plants, large dams, nuclear power, arctic drilling, metals and mining liquefied natural gas, ultra-deep water drilling, hydraulic fracturing, precious metals and mineral, diamonds, shipping and project finance in scope of Equator Principles. Liquefied natural gas is not excluded for our real estate and private markets multi-manager business. For specific areas of concerns see our Sustainability and Climate Risk Policy Framework: https://www.ubs.com/global/en/sustainability-impact/sustainability-reporting.html Screening for exclusions in GRA occurs at the due diligence stage and is monitored annually thereafter.

Investing (Asset manager)

(4.7.2.1) Type of exclusion policy

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :UBS AM climate-related engagement program failures

(4.7.2.3) Year of exclusion implementation

2021

(4.7.2.4) Phaseout pathway

Select all that apply

☑ New business/investment for new projects

☑ New business/investment for existing projects

☑ Existing business/investment for existing projects

(4.7.2.5) Year of complete phaseout

2021

(4.7.2.6) Country/area the exclusion policy applies to

Select all that apply

☑ Worldwide

(4.7.2.7) Description

UBS-AM periodically conducts engagements with selected companies on the topic of Climate Change. UBS-AM defines specific engagement objectives per company and assesses progress over the time of dialogue with management. UBS-AM excludes companies it determines are not adequately progressing against set objectives after a pre-defined period for actively managed fixed income and equities funds under the direct management of UBS-AM that are classified by UBS-AM as "SI Focused" or "Impact" as well as rule-based climate aware funds. These exclusions are monitored and reviewed annually and published in our annual Stewardship Report. UBS-AM applies investment restriction rules on a pre-trade basis in portfolio management systems to prohibit investment in companies or issuers based on the exclusion criteria. Any changes required to portfolios in scope based on this policy are implemented by the responsible Portfolio Manager(s). Portfolios undergo regular post-trade compliance checks performed by an internal independent guideline monitoring function. For more information please refer to our AM Sustainability Exclusion policy available at https://www.ubs.com/global/en/assetmanagement/capabilities/sustainable-investing.html.

Investing (Asset manager)

(4.7.2.1) Type of exclusion policy

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Controversial behaviour

(4.7.2.3) Year of exclusion implementation

2021

(4.7.2.4) Phaseout pathway

Select all that apply

☑ New business/investment for new projects

☑ New business/investment for existing projects

☑ Existing business/investment for existing projects

(4.7.2.5) Year of complete phaseout

2021

(4.7.2.6) Country/area the exclusion policy applies to

Select all that apply

☑ Worldwide

(4.7.2.7) Description

For actively managed fixed income and equities funds under the direct management of UBS-AM that are classified by UBS-AM as "SI Focused" or "Impact" as well as rule-based climate aware funds, companies or investments violating the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) principles which do not demonstrate credible corrective action as determined by UBS AM's Stewardship Committee where applicable, are excluded. UBS-AM applies investment restriction rules on a pre-trade basis in portfolio management systems to prohibit investment in companies or issuers based on the exclusion criteria. Any changes required to portfolios in scope based on this policy are implemented by the responsible Portfolio Manager(s). Portfolios undergo regular post-trade compliance checks performed by an internal independent guideline monitoring function. For more information please refer to our AM Sustainability Exclusion policy available at https://www.ubs.com/global/en/assetmanagement/capabilities/sustainable-investing.html.
[Add row]

(4.8) Does your organization include covenants in financing agreements to reflect and enforce your environmental policies?

	Covenants included in financing agreements to reflect and enforce policies
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.8.1) Provide details of the covenants included in your organization's financing agreements to reflect and enforce your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.8.1.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.8.1.2) Types of covenants used

Select all that apply

☑ A purpose or use of proceeds clause that refers to a taxonomy aligned activity

☑ Margin or pricing depends on sustainability criteria

☑ Minimum level of taxonomy aligned assets are mandated

☑ Legal mandate to obtain third party verification of sustainability criteria

☑ Covenants related to compliance with your environmental policies

(4.8.1.3) Asset class/product types covered by covenants

Select all that apply

☑ Trade finance
☑ Asset finance
☑ Corporate loans
☑ Project finance
☑ Retail mortgages
☑ Corporate real estate
☑ Debt and equity underwriting

(4.8.1.4) Criteria for how covenants are applied

Select from:

☑ All business/investment for all projects

(4.8.1.5) % of clients covered by covenants

100

(4.8.1.6) % of portfolio covered in relation to total portfolio value

100

(4.8.1.7) Provide details on which environmental policies your covenants enforce and how

Finance has an important role to play as companies and individuals consider how best to approach the transition to a more sustainable, lower-carbon world. Banks and investment managers can support this transition by allocating capital effectively and efficiently and helping to mobilize the vast amounts of investment and financing required. In addition, we are committed to supporting our clients' sustainability ambitions, whether their focus is on reducing the carbon emissions footprint of their businesses or portfolios or on encouraging a fairer and more prosperous society. We provide a broad range of sustainability and impact products and services across our core business areas. Our reporting on client and portfolio coverage for this question is based exclusively on sustainable financing instruments that fall under our Sustainable Finance Guideline. Our sustainable financing instruments are governed by our Sustainable Finance Guideline, which is part of the sustainability and climate risk policy framework. The guideline defines criteria for labeled financing instruments (e.g. for marketing or promotion purposes). The main financing instruments we offer to our clients include green, sustainable, sustainability-linked and social bonds. All are subject to specific criteria, aligned to commonly used industry and market standards (e.g. those issued by the International Capital Market Association (ICMA), the Loan Market Association (LMA), the Loan Syndication & Trading Association (LSTA), the Asia Pacific Loan Market Association (APLMA)) and regulatory requirements such as the EU Green Bond Standard (EuGB).
[Add row]

(4.9) Does your organization offer its employees a pension scheme that incorporates environmental criteria in its holdings?

Climate change

(4.9.1) Pension scheme incorporates environmental criteria in its holdings

Select from:

☑ Yes, as the default investment strategy for all plans

(4.9.2) Describe how funds within the pension scheme are selected and how your organization ensures that environmental criteria are incorporated

Describe how funds within the pension scheme are selected and how your organization ensures that environmental criteria are incorporated: The UBS Swiss Pension Fund (SPF) has long taken ESG criteria into account at various levels of its investment process. The Foundation Board has determined its principles in a sustainability strategy and a climate strategy. It defines three dimensions of ESG incorporation for SPF. 1. Investment Universe/Exclusions: As an example, the SPF excludes investments in companies involved in coal-fed power production. 2. Integration of ESG criteria into the Investment Process: SPF invests not through funds but with individual mandates, where managers are requested to report about their ESG integration in the investment process. A main focus for the SPF is its directly held Swiss real estate portfolio where it can have a direct impact on ESG criteria and in particular greenhouse emissions. There it has a defined path towards zero-emissions and also repeatedly in 2024 reached five stars – the top score – in the global ESG benchmark GRESB. 3. Engagement: SPF believes that active engagement as a shareholder is superior to divestment and actively uses its shareholders rights for all its Swiss and international investments, since 2019 also as an active member of the IIGCC and a supporting investor of Climate Action 100+. The Credit Suisse Group Swiss Pension Fund (CS PF) seeks to continuously progress on the sustainability of its investments. To ensure that investments are effective and to promote sustainable companies, the Asset Management Association Switzerland collaborated with Swiss Sustainable Finance in the fourth quarter of 2023 to publish the Swiss Stewardship Code. This code can be considered a guideline for pension funds, etc. on how investors can actively exercise shareholder rights in Switzerland. In 2024, the aim was therefore to review to what extent the service providers used by the Pension Fund were in compliance with the Swiss Stewardship Code. In the UK, the Trustee of the UBS (UK) Pension and Life Assurance Scheme's policy incorporates financially material ESG factors into the management of all the Scheme's assets as is appropriate to the asset class – by assessing and monitoring implementation of the Trustee's fund managers ESG policies. On climate change, this translates into, e.g. the primary exposure to global equities in the two building block funds of the lifestyle investment strategies offered to members is via the UBS Life Climate Aware World Equity Fund, a Global Equity fund managed by UBS Asset Management that aims to deliver returns broadly in line with the FTSE Developed Index whilst increasing or decreasing exposures to constituents of the index based on their expected contributions towards climate change. With TCFD requirements being followed since October 2022 and the third such disclosure underway, and in light of the Trustee's previous climate-related targets having already been achieved, the Trustee reviewed the appropriateness of its targets and decided to make some changes. From 1 July onwards, the following targets for the Defined Contribution (DC) and Defined Benefit (DB) Sections have been set: • Both Sections: An ambition of achieving net zero emissions at total Scheme level by 2050 - supporting a successful transition to a low-carbon economy is compatible with long-term investors' best interests due to reduced physical climate risks. • DB Section: 60% of companies in the Corporate Bonds portfolio to have submitted climate transition plans that have been approved by the Science Based Targets Initiative by 2030. • DC Section: 70% reduction in Weighted Average Carbon Intensity ("WACI") (Scope 1 and 2) by 2030 for physical equity, relative to a 30 June 2020 baseline. • DC Section: 40% reduction in

WACI (Scope 1 and 2) by 2030 for corporate bond holdings relative to a 30 June 2022 baseline. The Hong Kong ORSO plan of UBS provides the UBS Climate Aware Fund to the fund universe that employees can select from. In Germany, UBS pension benefits are defined benefit and have historically been unfunded, however as of 1 Jul 2021 the benefits earned for future service are funded & the investment approach considers ESG criteria. In the United States, an ESG fund is offered as of the core funds for the 401k plan of UBS, and employees can filter investment opportunities using ESG screening criteria such as "Sustainable Investments" or "Morningstar Sustainability Rating". In a number of key locations (e.g. India, Poland, Singapore) employees participate in government mandated pension plans where the investment approach is government driven.
[Fixed row]

(4.10) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

(4.10.1) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

Select all that apply
☑ RE100
☑ UN Global Compact
☑ Equator Principles
☑ Climate Action 100+
☑ Transition Pathway Initiative
☑ Task Force on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD)
☑ Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)
☑ Net Zero Asset Managers initiative
☑ Principles for Responsible Investment (PRI)
☑ Glasgow Financial Alliance for Net Zero (GFANZ)
☑ Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF)
☑ Institutional Investors Group on Climate Change (IIGCC)

(4.10.3) Describe your organization's role within each framework or initiative

It is our firm belief that by taking action, both on our own and in partnership with other large investors, standard setters, clients and peers, as well as with our communities and our employees, we can make a real impact on a global scale. In addition, our participation in sustainability-focused organizations and associations helps us to achieve UBS's strategic goals regarding sustainability and impact, and to deliver on our commitments toward people and planet. As partnerships are integral to our sustainability approach, the UBS Group Board of Director's Corporate Culture and Responsibility Committee annually reaffirms our memberships and commitments which have a sustainability and impact focus. Memberships listed are as per end of the 2024 reporting period (December 2024). We have thorough processes in place for renewing existing memberships and for vetting new ones.
[Fixed row]

(4.11) In the reporting year, did your organization engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment?

(4.11.1) External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, we engaged indirectly through, and/or provided financial or in-kind support to a trade association or other intermediary organization or individual whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation

(4.11.2) Indicate whether your organization has a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a public commitment or position statement in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

(4.11.3) Global environmental treaties or policy goals in line with public commitment or position statement

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

(4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement

sustainability-report-2024.pdf

(4.11.5) Indicate whether your organization is registered on a transparency register

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.11.6) Types of transparency register your organization is registered on

Select all that apply

☑ Mandatory government register

☑ Voluntary government register

(4.11.7) Disclose the transparency registers on which your organization is registered & the relevant ID numbers for your organization

EU: Voluntary government register; UBS Group AG is registered on the EU Transparency Register (Registration Number 365453815252-29) / Germany: Mandatory government register; UBS Europe SE is registered on the Deutscher Bundestag lobby register (Registration Number R002335) / Ireland: Mandatory government register; UBS Group is registered on the Irish Lobbying Register (no registration number provided)

(4.11.8) Describe the process your organization has in place to ensure that your external engagement activities are consistent with your environmental commitments and/or transition plan

UBS' governance of sustainability ensures that relevant functions, up to and including the highest governance level, are informed about and involved in the decision-making on and evolution of UBS' climate change strategy. UBS Group AG's Board of Directors' Corporate Culture and Responsibility Committee (CCRC), chaired by the UBS Chairman (Board Chair), and with the Group CEO, the GEB Lead for Sustainability and Impact, the Group Chief Risk Officer, the Group General Counsel and the Chief Sustainability Officer as permanent guests, meets six times a year. The CCRC regularly considers UBS' strategy on climate change, including also external engagements & positions and relevant regulatory developments. Discussions on climate risk take place as joint CCRC and RC (Risk Committee) meetings. The UBS Group Executive Board, led by the Group CEO, regularly discusses and considers UBS' climate strategy, including the implementation of the firm's decarbonization ambition. The Chief Sustainability Office ensures that relevant aspects are communicated to and discussed with the BoD and the GEB and relevant functions within the firm. Internal communication of the climate change strategy ensures all employees are informed and educated about the firm's climate change strategy. For example, regular intranet articles inform employees about our CC strategy and the economic impact of CC on the economy and the financial sector. Both the Chairman and Group CEO of UBS are directly involved in initiatives that influence policy consistent with our firm's climate change strategy. In addition, UBS contributes to pertinent external discussions and consultation, including on climate-related matters. For example, UBS is a member of the Sustainable Finance Working Groups at the IIF and at the Swiss Banker's Association. UBS also chairs the joint CSR working group of major Swiss trade associations economiesuisse and SwissHoldings, which consider sustainability topics, including climate change. It is also a member of economiesuisse's working group on energy, which also considers climate change, including how it pertains to policy-making in Switzerland. Headquartered in Switzerland, UBS representatives regularly interact with government officials, including on climate-related matters. Please refer to pages 10 of our Sustainability Report 2024 for information on our engagement with governments and regulators for further information.
[Fixed row]

(4.11.2) Provide details of your indirect engagement on policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment through trade associations or other intermediary organizations or individuals in the reporting year.

Row 1

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Global

☑ Other global trade association, please specify :Global Financial Markets Association (GFMA) including the sustainable finance working groups of their local Alliance members, i.e, SIFMA, ASIFMA, AFME

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☑ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

AFME, ASIFMA, SIFMA, and GFMA all support the further development of sustainable finance in a manner that supports transition of the economy to meet sustainability objectives and provides appropriate transparency and protection to investors to prevent greenwashing. Disclaimer: Funding figure is put at 0 because the membership fee is not public information. Moreover, it should be noted that the membership fee provided to this/those trade association(s) contributes to its/their different activities (including advocacy), which cover a broad range of regulatory topics (with sustainable finance being only one of them).

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

0

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 2

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Global

☑ Other global trade association, please specify :Institute for International Finance (IIF)

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☑ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

IIF member firms around the world have been launching a wealth of new products, investment vehicles and programs to help bring sustainability considerations into the mainstream of global finance. The IIF helps connect these initiatives and align forces with public sector efforts to reach the same vitally important goals. Our previous Board Chair was instrumental in establishing the Sustainable Finance Working Group, as Chairman of the IIF. Our Head of Sustainability Advocacy serves as chair of the IIF Sustainable Finance Working Group. Disclaimer: Funding figure is put at 0 because the membership fee is not public information. Moreover, it should be noted that the membership fee provided to this/those trade association(s) contributes to its/their different activities (including advocacy), which cover a broad range of regulatory topics (with sustainable finance being only one of them).

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

0

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:
☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply
☑ Paris Agreement

Row 3

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:
☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Global
☑ Other global trade association, please specify :Swiss Bankers Association (SBA)

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:
☑ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

The Swiss Bankers Association (SBA) supports the introduction/expansion of a CO2 levy on all fossil fuels seems as the best market-based solution to to considerably improve the incentive structure for low emission technologies and for associated financial investments in Switzerland. SBA engages in industry initiatives to strengthen the role of the Swiss financial center with its diverse range of stakeholders and its technical expertise to play a leading role in transition. As a member of the Swiss Bankers Association (SBA) and with representatives in its Sustainable Finance Working Groups, UBS influences the development of the SBA's position in line with our climate change commitment. We also participated in the establishment of industry guidelines on ESG integration into the client advisory process. Disclaimer: Funding figure is put at 0 because the membership fee is not public information. Moreover, it should be noted that the membership fee provided to this/those trade association(s) contributes to its/their different activities (including advocacy), which cover a broad range of regulatory topics (with sustainable finance being only one of them).

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

0

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 4

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

☑ Other trade association in Europe, please specify :economiesuisse

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☑ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

Economiesuisse promotes a coordinated global approach to tackle the challenges caused by climate change and advocates for a global and uniform carbon pricing. The approach should allow companies to develop innovative solutions and technologies. Economiesuisse promotes a reliable, affordable, and environmentally friendly energy supply. Together with UBS support, the Board of economiesuisse issued a Net-Zero commitment for 2050 for the Swiss economy in 2021. Disclaimer:

Funding figure is put at 0 because the membership fee is not public information. Moreover, it should be noted that the membership fee provided to this/those trade association(s) contributes to its/their different activities (including advocacy), which cover a broad range of regulatory topics (with sustainable finance being only one of them).

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

0

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 5

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

☑ Other trade association in Europe, please specify

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☑ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

Swiss Sustainable Finance (SSF) seeks to strengthen the position of Switzerland in the global market for sustainable finance by informing, educating and catalyzing growth. SSF therefore regularly takes part in political dialogue, representing the interests of its members.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

75000

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

For SSF, UBS still paid 50% of fees for Credit Suisse due to timing of resignation.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

[Add row]

(4.12) Have you published information about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.12.1) Provide details on the information published about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response. Please attach the publication.

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☑ In mainstream reports, in line with environmental disclosure standards or frameworks

(4.12.1.2) Standard or framework the report is in line with

Select all that apply

☑ GRI

☑ TCFD

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Strategy

☑ Governance

☑ Emission targets

☑ Emissions figures

☑ Risks & Opportunities

☑ Value chain engagement

☑ Content of environmental policies

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

UBS Sustainability Report 2024 contains our climate disclosure following the recommendations provided by the TCFD. The pertinent information is spread throughout the full report. Core elements can be found in the "Governance" and "Environment" sections.

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

sustainability-report-2024.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

UBS Sustainability Report 2024 was part of our regulatory filings in 2024, in the US and Germany (year-end financial filings).

Row 2

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☑ In mainstream reports, in line with environmental disclosure standards or frameworks

(4.12.1.2) Standard or framework the report is in line with

Select all that apply

☑ GRI

☑ TCFD

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Strategy

☑ Governance

☑ Emission targets

☑ Emissions figures

☑ Risks & Opportunities

☑ Value chain engagement

☑ Content of environmental policies

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Pages 34-41 ("How we create value for our stakeholders") and 123-129 ("Sustainability and climate risk")

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

annual-report-ubs-group-2024.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

The sub-sections in the Annual Report 2024 provide key information from the UBS Sustainability Report 2024, which contains our full climate disclosures and follows the recommendations provided by the TCFD.

Row 3

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☑ In voluntary communications

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Strategy

☑ Governance

☑ Emission targets

☑ Emissions figures

☑ Risks & Opportunities

☑ Value chain engagement

☑ Content of environmental policies

☑ Other, please specify **:Various**

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

All

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

sustainability-report-supplement-2024.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

This supplementary information document provides further details to content set out in our UBS Sustainability Report 2024.

Row 4

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:
☑ In mainstream reports

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change
☑ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:
☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply
☑ Other, please specify :Thematic engagement program on climate change and natural capital

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Pages 18-35

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

stewardship-annual-report-2024.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

We see our active ownership strategy with focus on planet as a powerful tool to influence corporate behavior to achieve real-economy outcomes. Our planet thematic engagements seek to understand and engage on systemic risks like climate change and ecosystem degradation, and identify opportunities in the transition to a low-carbon, nature-positive economy.
[Add row]

C5. Business strategy

(5.1) Does your organization use scenario analysis to identify environmental outcomes?

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:
☑ Annually
[Fixed row]

(5.1.1) Provide details of the scenarios used in your organization’s scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios
☑ NGFS scenarios framework, please specify :The scenario is based on the NGFS Nationally Determined Contributions scenario

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:
☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

☑ Policy

☑ Market

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 2.0ºC - 2.4ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Finance and insurance

☑ Cost of capital

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

Direct interaction with climate

☑ Perception of efficacy of climate regime

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Domestic growth

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Assumptions: Countries have made pledges to combat climate change that go beyond current policies. However, the measures still are considered insufficient to achieve the Paris Agreement target of limiting global temperature increase to well below 2° Celsius, and further policy pledges are not made. A lack of further climate policy ambitions leads to increasing physical risk and a worsening long-run economic outlook. Uncertainties: Conscious of the uncertainties in long-term scenarios we anchor our projections in NGFS scenarios. Constraints: Some constraints still exist in data availability and we are continuously exploring offers from third-party providers.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

UBS has developed and maintains internal climate stress testing scenarios by considering the regulatory requirements and the part of our multi-year sustainability and climate risk initiative (the SCR Initiative), launched in 2020 by the sustainability and climate risk unit, continues to build capacity through expertise, collaboration, technology and data. This initiative was created to integrate sustainability and climate risk considerations into our traditional financial and non-financial risk management frameworks, which address these traditional risks across our business divisions and legal entities, in an everchanging regulatory environment. The scenarios are meant to cover a range of possible futures spanning from a successful transition to net-zero, over limited additional transition efforts to a failed transition scenario. The UBS Current Commitments scenario captures the assumed macroeconomic impacts stemming from a lack of further climate policy ambition and the resulting long-term increase in physical risks.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☑ NGFS scenarios framework, please specify :The scenario is based on the NGFS Net Zero 2050 scenario

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

☑ Policy

☑ Market

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Finance and insurance

☑ Cost of capital

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

Direct interaction with climate

☑ Perception of efficacy of climate regime

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Domestic growth

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Assumptions: Large developed economies embark on an effective transition to a net-zero economy at the beginning of the scenario. The ambitious transition policies successfully limit global warming and lead to an improved long-term outlook for economic activity. Uncertainties: Conscious of the uncertainties in long-term scenarios we anchor our projections in NGFS scenarios. Constraints: Some constraints still exist in data availability and we are continuously exploring offers from third-party providers.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

UBS has developed and maintains internal climate stress testing scenarios by considering the regulatory requirements and the part of our multi-year sustainability and climate risk initiative (the SCR Initiative), launched in 2020 by the sustainability and climate risk unit, continues to build capacity through expertise, collaboration, technology and data. This initiative was created to integrate sustainability and climate risk considerations into our traditional financial and non-financial risk management frameworks, which address these traditional risks across our business divisions and legal entities, in an everchanging regulatory environment. The scenarios are meant to cover a range of possible futures spanning from a successful transition to net-zero, over limited additional transition efforts to a failed transition scenario. The UBS Early Action scenario captures the assumed macroeconomic impacts of a successful transition to net-zero CO2 emissions by around 2050.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☑ Bespoke climate transition scenario

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

☑ Policy

☑ Market

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 2.5ºC - 2.9ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Finance and insurance

☑ Cost of capital

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

Direct interaction with climate

☑ Perception of efficacy of climate regime

☑ Other direct interaction with climate driving forces, please specify :Short-term macro-financial impacts of acute physical risks.

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Domestic growth

☑ Other macro and microeconomy driving forces, please specify :Supply chain interruptions and surge in energy demand triggered by a series of natural hazards and severe weather events.

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Assumptions: The occurrence of several extreme weather events across the globe initially leads society in developed markets to ask for more ambitious transition policies to slow down climate change. Confronted with the combined macro-financial impacts of extreme weather events and transition policies, public sentiment shifts against climate policies, and transition policies are rolled back. Absent any follow-up transition policies, there is a considerable increase in physical risks, which leads to a worsening long-run economic outlook. Uncertainties: Conscious of the uncertainties in long-term scenarios we anchor our projections in NGFS scenarios. Constraints: Some constraints still exist in data availability and we are continuously exploring offers from third-party providers.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

UBS has developed and maintains internal climate stress testing scenarios by considering the regulatory requirements and the part of our multi-year sustainability and climate risk initiative (the SCR Initiative), launched in 2020 by the sustainability and climate risk unit, continues to build capacity through expertise, collaboration, technology and data. This initiative was created to integrate sustainability and climate risk considerations into our traditional financial and non-financial risk management frameworks, which address these traditional risks across our business divisions and legal entities, in an everchanging regulatory environment. The scenarios are meant to cover a range of possible futures spanning from a successful transition to net-zero, over limited additional transition efforts to a failed transition

scenario. The UBS Failed Climate Transition scenario captures the assumed short-term macro-financial impacts of acute physical risks and short- and long-term macroeconomic impacts from a failed transition to a low carbon economy and the resulting long-term increase in chronic physical risks. The scenario intends to explore more severe assumptions about multiple climate related risks occurring within the same scenario.
[Add row]

(5.1.2) Provide details of the outcomes of your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

☑ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management

☑ Strategy and financial planning

☑ Resilience of business model and strategy

☑ Capacity building

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

We use scenario-based approaches to assess our exposure to physical and transition risks stemming from climate change. We have utilized dedicated risk models incorporating systematic and idiosyncratic effects to carry out stress testing exercises covering short-, medium- and long-term horizons. The work performed includes regulatory scenario analysis and stress test exercises such as the Bank of England's 2021 Climate Biennial Exploratory Scenario (CBES), the 2022 Climate Risk Stress Test of the European Central Bank (the ECB), which assesses banks' preparedness for dealing with financial and economic shocks stemming from climate risk; and the 2024 Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority (FINMA) / Swiss National Bank climate scenario analysis exercise. These exercises enabled the identification of financial risks from climate change and made it possible for UBS to assess management actions in response to different scenario results and perform counterparty-level analysis. While these exercises showed mild losses and low exposure to climate risk for the entities within scope, given the limited impact to the macroeconomic financial environment, the analysis allowed UBS to enhance its climate risk scenario analysis and stress testing, further developing our capabilities for assessing risks and vulnerabilities from climate change. We refined and expanded our internal climate risk scenarios with a focus on both transition and physical risk projections across a 30-year time frame. Over the last few years, we have also leveraged industry-wide initiatives, such as the Paris Agreement Capital Transition Assessment (PACTA) exercise launched by the Swiss Federal Office for the Environment (FOEN) in 2020, 2022 and 2024. Through this exercise, we assessed the

climate alignment of our listed investments (including equities and bonds), mortgages and direct real estate portfolios. The assessment enabled us to compare our results with the aggregated performance of all participating banks' portfolios, showing the progress made over time and the efforts still needed. Sustainability and climate risk may negatively affect clients or portfolios due to direct or indirect transition costs, or exposure to chronic and acute physical risks in locations likely to be impacted by climate change. Such effects could lead to a deterioration in credit worthiness, which in turn would have an impact on ECLs. While some macroeconomic indicators used in the current PD models could be influenced by climate change, UBS currently does not use a specific sustainability and climate risk scenario in addition to the typically four general economic scenarios applied to derive the weighted-average ECL. The rationale for the approach at this point in time is the significance of model risks and challenges in calibration and probability weight assessments given the paucity of data. Instead, UBS focuses on the process of vetting clients and business transactions, where both physical and transition risks for selected sensitive portfolios use internally developed, counterparty level, climate assessment models. This review process may lead to a downward revision of the counterparty's credit rating, or the adoption of risk mitigating actions, impacting the individual contribution to ECLs. At the portfolio level, UBS has started to use stress loss assumptions to assess the extent to which sustainability and climate risk may affect the quality of the loans extended to small and medium-sized entities (SMEs), large corporate clients and financial institutions. The tests used were based on a set of assumptions and methodologies from a mainstream leading climate model vendor and complemented by the Network for Greening the Financial System (the NGFS) (2023) climate pathway scenarios. Such analysis undertaken during 2024 as part of a regulatory climate scenario analysis exercise mandated by FINMA concluded that the counterparties are not expected to be significantly impacted by physical or transition risks, mainly as there are no material risk concentrations in high-risk sectors. The analysis of the corporate loan book has also shown that any potential significant impacts from transition costs or physical risks would materialize over a time horizon that exceeds in most cases the contractual lifetime of the underlying assets. The analysis and its results are also subject to challenges in model assumptions, calibration and heightened model uncertainty, as are other climate models in the novel discipline of climate risk modeling. Based on current internal modeling exercises, this conclusion holds for the portfolio of private clients with mortgages and the portfolio of real estate financing. As a result of the aforementioned factors, it was assessed that the magnitude of any impact of sustainability and climate risk on the weighted-average ECL would not be material as of 31 December 2024. Therefore, no specific post-model adjustment was made in this regard.
[Fixed row]

(5.2) Does your organization's strategy include a climate transition plan?

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a climate transition plan which aligns with a 1.5°C world

(5.2.3) Publicly available climate transition plan

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.2.7) Mechanism by which feedback is collected from shareholders on your climate transition plan

Select from:

☑ Our climate transition plan is voted on at Annual General Meetings (AGMs)

(5.2.10) Description of key assumptions and dependencies on which the transition plan relies

Our transition plan has been approved by the Corporate Culture and Responsibility Committee (the CCRC) of the Board of Directors and is incl. in our annual objective-setting process for sustainability and impact matters. Our climate-related targets have been set based on the methodologies, data and assumptions currently in use. We regularly review our targets and update our disclosures in line with new or enhanced regulatory dev., evolving best practices for the financial sector and climate science. Such reviews may lead us to revise previously agreed voluntary commitments, metrics and methodologies. Our climate transition plan does not cover all our business activities. We may add ambitions for additional scope 3 activities over time and on a best-efforts basis based on the availability of appropriate measurement frameworks and data, and the materiality of the relevant activity to UBS. We continue to publicly disclose our progress annually, while we continue to take steps to align our in-scope business activities with the ambitions set out, however, progress may not be linear. Our priority is to support our clients in the transition to a low-carbon world, incl.their transition-financing needs. Re. client investments, our ability to meet our ambitions depends on our obligations to our clients, incl. fiduciary duties as an investment manager and on the terms of the mandates agreed with clients. We continue to embed sustainability and climate consid. into our ops. model, leading to regular adjustment of eval. and decision-making frameworks, gov. structures, control and monitor. processes and underlying systems. Our climate-related ambitions and targets have a critical depend. on the overall progress made by all sectors and countries. Collab. across the private and public sectors is required. The decarb. of the global economy, emissions reductions by clients and the realization of our own targets and ambitions all depend on various factors outside our direct influence

(5.2.11) Description of progress against transition plan disclosed in current or previous reporting period

By 2050, the global economy aims to transition to net zero. For example, across our own operations (scopes 1 and 2), UBS plans to achieve net zero by 2035, well ahead of 2050. Our key objectives include supporting our clients' low-carbon transition, reducing our climate impact and managing the risks of climate change to our business. Specifically, by 2050, the global economy aims to transition to net zero. For example, across our own operations (scopes 1 and 2), UBS plans to achieve net zero by 2035, well ahead of 2050. We have defined targets for Scopes 1 and 2: "Reducing our scope 1 and 2 emissions to net zero by 2035", and Scope 3: "Addressing our financed emissions by aligning specified sectors to decarbonization pathways". Following a review of our own operations target for scopes 1 and 2 (as disclosed in the UBS Group Sustainability Report 2023) for the integrated organization, we have set a new 1.5°C-aligned scope 1 and 2 net-zero target to be achieved by 2035. The target reflects our enlarged corporate real estate portfolio following the acquisition of the Credit Suisse Group and considers the latest definition of a "net-zero target" in the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD). We remain committed to our lending sector decarbonization targets to address our financed emissions in specified sectors. All these targets are 1.5°C-aligned except for targets for Swiss residential real estate and Swiss commercial real estate, which are aligned to a below-2°C scenario. In 2024, we also engaged EY to perform agreed upon procedures on our lending sector decarbonization targets to assist us in determining whether these have been set in line with reference scenarios mentioned and informed by certain requirements taken from pertinent global standards and initiatives. Our Asset Management business division is committed to supporting our clients in achieving their climate-related investment goals. In the UBS Group Sustainability Report 2023, we referred to the target set by Asset Management aiming, by 2030, to align 20% of UBS AG Asset Management's total assets under management (AuM) with net zero. Given the integration taking place within Asset Management, we are reviewing the legacy target set prior to the acquisition of the Credit Suisse Group, taking into account all AuM of the combined businesses. Therefore, we have withdrawn the target. We remain committed to supporting the Paris Agreement climate goals in line with global efforts. We recorded USD 64.4bn of total assets as having a net-zero ambition at the end of 2024, compared with USD 35.5bn at the end of 2023. More information is provided in our 2024 sustainability reporting suite on www.ubs.com/sustainability-reporting

(5.2.12) Attach any relevant documents which detail your climate transition plan (optional)

sustainability-report-2024.pdf

(5.2.13) Other environmental issues that your climate transition plan considers

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Nature (incl. aspects such as biodiversity and forests)

(5.2.14) Explain how the other environmental issues are considered in your climate transition plan

As part of the implementation of our climate transition plan, we look after the sustainability and climate risk policy framework which is applied Group-wide, across business divisions, Group functions, locations, and legal entities; is integrated into management practices and control principles and overseen by senior management; and supports the transition toward a lower carbon future. The policy framework includes sustainability aspects like nature. For example, controversial activities – where UBS will not do business. UBS will not knowingly provide financial or advisory services to clients whose primary business activity, or where the proposed transaction, is associated with severe environmental or social damage to or through the use of wetlands on the Ramsar list; endangered species of wild flora and fauna listed in Appendix 1 of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species, etc. Our sustainability and climate risk policy framework will continue to evolve to address regulatory guidance and market practices. Furthermore, we conduct reviews of our voting, stewardship and exclusion policies to reflect our latest approaches in UBS AG Asset Management.
[Fixed row]

(5.3) Have environmental risks and opportunities affected your strategy and/or financial planning?

(5.3.1) Environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy and/or financial planning

Select from:

☑ Yes, both strategy and financial planning

(5.3.2) Business areas where environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy

Select all that apply

☑ Products and services

☑ Upstream/downstream value chain

☑ Investment in R&D

☑ Operations
[Fixed row]

(5.3.1) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your strategy.

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply
☑ Risks
☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

We support our clients in the transition to a low-carbon world and consider climate change risks and opportunities across our bank for the benefit of our clients, shareholders and all our stakeholders. We offer sustainable and sustainability-linked financial advice and solutions (advisory, lending, basic banking and transition financing solutions) to support our clients' climate transition. These solutions can be on-balance sheet (e.g. green or sustainable loans and mortgages) or off-balance sheet (e.g. access to debt and equity capital markets). They can also include transaction structuring. For example, in Personal & Corporate Banking, we offer sustainability-linked loans (SLLs) to incentivize the borrowers to achieve their sustainability performance targets. Our SLL offering is open to eligible corporate clients from all sectors that wish to reflect their sustainability ambitions in their funding strategy and to benefit from meeting agreed sustainability performance targets. The SLLs have specific sustainability-related key performance indicators that are agreed with each client. We continue to develop and refine our sustainable finance solutions and approaches on an ongoing basis. Furthermore, we are committed to supporting our investing clients in the transition to a low-carbon world in line with our obligations to our clients, including fiduciary duties as an investment manager and on the terms of the mandates agreed with clients. We offer a distinct approach to client investments, which focuses on solutions and engagement activities that empower clients to achieve their transition goals. We have identified six key strategic actions to support our investing clients in Asset Management and Global Wealth Management, there include but are not limited to engaging investee companies to encourage them to adopt credible climate transition plans and manage climate-related risks and opportunities (applicable to Asset Management only), supporting clients' progress on their climate objectives through education sessions and thought leadership, along with portfolio construction and transparency, aiming to assist clients who seek awareness of mitigating climate risks and identifying transition opportunities in their investments. Over the course of 2024, our sustainable investing invested assets rose to USD 296bn as of 31 December 2024, compared with USD 282bn at the end of 2023, representing a year-on-year increase of 5%.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Climate risks & opp. influenced UBS's supply chain (SC) strategy in the short term (0-3 yr.) & will continue to influence the strategy mid-& long term (3-10, 10-80 yr.). In response to increased stakeholder/regulatory expectations we apply a Responsible Supply Chain Management (RSCM) framework for the procurement of goods and services (conducted by service provider Chain IQ, who performs supplier due dil. & establishes remediation overseen by UBS experts). A substantial bus. decision impacted by CC (climate change) was joining the RE100 initiative & committing to use 100% renew. electricity by mid 2020. In 2024, we carried out risk-based due diligence assessments of 445 vendors of newly sourced contracts, renewals and ongoing contracts (versus 266 UBS vendors in 2023 and 15 Credit Suisse vendors). To drive positive change in our supply chain, we also require our vendors to improve their management practices in line with our sustainability goals and industry best practices. Of the vendors assessed, 33% were considered in need of improving their management practices (versus 42% in 2023). Specific remediation actions were agreed upon and implementation progress is being closely monitored. We have increased our overall RSCM assessment coverage of vendors by spend to 51% in 2024 from 20% in 2023. Contracts in high-risk countries include specific contractual requirements relating to environmental management, human rights and labor rights. If we were to become aware of a case of modern slavery or human trafficking occurring within our direct supply chain, we would address it through our governance processes. Depending on the severity of the case, or if satisfactory remediation were not possible, the supplier relationship could be terminated. In 2024, none of our vendor relationships were terminated as a result of our assessments and no human rights issues involving active, directly contracted vendors were identified or reported. In part, this was due to having carried out our assessment process prior to signing contracts. The goods and services we buy, and where and whom we buy them from, are all crucial elements of our sustainability impact. We are committed to making a positive environmental and social impact, and we expect the same from our suppliers. Our Global Procurement and Vendor Management Policy and Guidance considers the ESG impacts of products and / or services when selecting a vendor. In 2024, this policy was extended to also cover Credit Suisse and is being applied to Credit Suisse legacy vendors as well. In 2024, we trained our vendor relationship managers on ESG to enable them to have impactful discussions on ESG performance with their vendors. As an example, in 2024, we noted an improved year-on-year CDP rating for one of the IT service providers that we have been engaged with over the last few years. The improvement in its ESG performance is a significant milestone that underscores the positive influence of our partnership.

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

UBS continues to build intellectual capital in our divisions including Asset Management (AM), through innovating products & services to meet growing consumer demand for products that mitigate climate-related risks & provide investment opportunities in the transition to a low-carbon economy. AM has developed a suite of products allowing clients to identify the carbon intensity of their investments and/or to align them with the Paris Agreement. In 2024, this included the expansion of our offering in the net-zero fixed income space to cover both corporate and sovereign issuers. For example, we partnered with Bloomberg to create The Bloomberg Global Treasury Net Zero Progress Index, a net-zero sovereign progress index. This methodology served as the benchmark index to convert two of our existing funds to net-zero-aligned strategies: the UBS (CH) Investment Fund – Bonds Global ex CHF Government Net Zero Ambition Index, and the UBS (CH) Investment Fund – Bonds Global Corporate Climate Aware Hedged NSL. Real Estate and Private Markets (REPM) requires all investments to adhere to our sustainability policies, which includes incorporating resilience, CC and reducing GHG emissions. The CC and resilience measures have been incorporated to reduce risk and enhance value upon sale, while the GHG emission reductions not only benefit the environment, there is a strong correlation with reduced utility costs which enhance our clients returns. Results of integrating sustainability included for example, strong results in the 2024 GRESB Real Estate and Infrastructure Assessments, of the 16 disclosed UBS real estate strategies, 14 achieved the highest rating of 5 stars and two strategies were rated at 4 stars.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Climate risks and opportunities influenced UBS's strategy in terms of operations in the short-term (0-3 yr.) & will continue to influence the strategy in the mid-and long term (3-10, beyond 10). We continue to reduce our GHG emissions & increase the firm's share in renewable energy. Due to the acquisition of the Credit Suisse Group, we reviewed our combined portfolio and building strategy which in turn has affected the timeline of our ongoing initiatives across the regions. A substantial strategic decision impacted by CC was joining the RE100 initiative, and we have set a target of sourcing 100% renewable electricity from qualifying generation by 2026 in line with RE100 technical guidance, in markets where credible renewable electricity generation and tracking systems exist. Additionally, in 2024, our scope 1 and net scope 2 emissions reduced by 35% against our baseline. This reduction was mainly driven by the consolidation of our real estate footprint and our increased coverage of renewable electricity. Accompanying our scope 1 and 2 net-zero target, we also aim to reduce by 2030 our absolute energy consumption by 35% compared with our 2023 baseline. The ambition level of this energy reduction target was set through forecasting the expected energy usage reductions resulting from the implementation of the decarbonization levers and actions described below. In 2024, we achieved a 10% reduction in energy use compared with our baseline, driven by the consolidation and energy optimization of our real estate and data centers. Our energy reduction target also contributes to mitigating the risk of not being able to secure full coverage of renewable electricity. In collaboration with the individual business divisions, we will prioritize the selective exits from, and downsizing of, underutilized spaces in our real estate globally through 2035 and beyond. We also plan to optimize our corporate real estate portfolio's energy usage either via retrofitting (Action 2) or, in some cases, by relocating to more sustainable buildings. During 2024, we achieved a 52% reduction of our scope 2 market-based emissions across the consolidated portfolio against our 2023 baseline. We also work toward minimizing our own operational footprint across key environmental focus areas and supporting our employees, suppliers and clients to do the same. We have identified the following key environmental focus areas beyond climate: waste, paper and water; travel; and biodiversity.
[Add row]

(5.3.2) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your financial planning.

Row 1

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

☑ Assets
☑ Liabilities
☑ Access to capital
☑ Capital allocation
☑ Capital expenditures
☑ Acquisitions and divestments

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

Revenues: UBS has identified an opp. & client demand for products & services which both help mitigate risks from the transition to a low-carbon economy & capture investment opps. expenditures in this transition. We identify investment needs involved in the transition & supports clients' efforts to assess, manage & protect them from climate & sustainability-rel. allocation risks by offering innovative products & services in investment, financing & research. / Cap. allocation/expenditures: UBS aligns its disclosure with TCFD recs., we continue to perform strategic impact assessments & better understand the implications of climate & sustainability-rel. capital impacts on our business strategy. Planning for shifts in UBS business strategy with respect to climate-rel. risks & opps. has already impacted planning capital expenditures & may be further impacted as we continue to align with pathways defined by the Paris Agreement. / Acq. & divest.: UBS applies its comprehensive EMS (incl. detection of climate risks & opps.) to assess an acquired entity. In the cases where ops are integrated, UBS would incorporate the newly acquired target entity's ops into the EMS, incl. annual review, application of op. controls on areas where climate-rel. risks & opps. are materially relevant. / Access to capital: UBS is directly impacted by the growing number of sustainable finance rel. reg. globally. This incl. a series of recent legislative acts, incl. the EU's Green Deal Industrial Plan, along with rising reg. requirements, encourage investment into sustainable solutions, incl. infrastructure. / Assets: We seek to protect our assets by limiting our risk appetite for carbon-rel. assets. We use scenario-based stress testing approaches & other forward-looking portfolio analyses to est. our vulnerability to climate-rel. risks. Proportion of UBS Group's total gross lending exposure accounted for by carbon-related assets decreas. to 10.9% in 2024 vs to 12.1% in 2023. / Liabilities: Amongst other growing liability impacts from climate-rel. risks that UBS monitors on an ongoing basis, UBS can be held liable for its failure to meet reg. requirement (incl. climate-rel.). As UBS operates (& occupies) buildings in many countries, we are directly affected by reg. dev. that aim at improving energy efficiency or reducing CO2 emissions (e.g., fuel or energy taxes, etc.). These types of reg. directly affect our oper. costs as it relates to energy use.
[Add row]

(5.10) Does your organization use an internal price on environmental externalities?

	Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities	Environmental externality priced
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Carbon

[Fixed row]

(5.10.1) Provide details of your organization’s internal price on carbon.

Row 1

(5.10.1.1) Type of pricing scheme

Select from:

☑ Shadow price

(5.10.1.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply

☑ Navigate regulations

☑ Drive energy efficiency

☑ Drive low-carbon investment

☑ Identify and seize low-carbon opportunities

☑ Influence strategy and/or financial planning

☑ Incentivize consideration of climate-related issues in decision making

(5.10.1.3) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply

☑ Alignment to scientific guidance

☑ Price/cost of renewable energy procurement

☑ Price/cost of voluntary carbon offset credits

(5.10.1.4) Calculation methodology and assumptions made in determining the price

Our own operations have their own carbon price in certain areas, established as a shadow price, which serve as a critical tool in assessing the financial implications of our carbon emissions. This internal mechanism enables us to evaluate the potential costs associated with our GHG emissions, promoting sustainable practices throughout our operations. By integrating this shadow price into our financial assessments, we have a better understanding of the financial risks and opportunities linked to our carbon footprint. As a consequence, we invest more in energy efficiency initiatives within our real estate portfolio, aiming to reduce our scope 1 and scope 2 emissions (buildings where UBS has ownership or full control of infrastructure). For e.g. real estate investment projects have to apply a cost of 400 /tCO2eq for related capital expenditure calculations. The price is set based on the expected cost of removals. We continued working with our partners Climeworks, Neustark and NextGen to support their efforts to provide scalable and effective solutions in the market and expect to start receiving the first carbon removal credit deliveries from 2025.

(5.10.1.5) Scopes covered

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

(5.10.1.6) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Select from:

☑ Uniform

(5.10.1.8) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Select from:

☑ Evolutionary

(5.10.1.9) Indicate how you expect the price to change over time

UBS recognizes that the price of carbon offsets is dependent on what types of supply are eligible to meet sustainability goals. 3 scenarios have been considered, to forecast price changes: a voluntary market, removal, and a hybrid scenario. The voluntary market scenario assumes the offset market remains as is, in which case prices are expected to decrease overtime, as direct air capture services increase in capacity. We will look towards price revisions, when necessary, in accordance to our carbon market involvement and how it can also benefit our net-zero scope 1 and 2 target by 2035.

(5.10.1.10) Minimum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

400

(5.10.1.11) Maximum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

400

(5.10.1.12) Business decision-making processes the internal price is applied to

Select all that apply

☑ Capital expenditure

☑ Operations

☑ Opportunity management

(5.10.1.13) Internal price is mandatory within business decision-making processes

Select from:

☑ No

(5.10.1.14) % total emissions in the reporting year in selected scopes this internal price covers

100

(5.10.1.15) Pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve objectives

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.10.1.16) Details of how the pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve your objectives

As UBS plans to remove residual emissions from scope 1 and 2 thru high-quality, verified carbon removals from 2035 onward, we have implemented an internal cost for carbon in certain areas. For e.g. real estate investment projects have to apply a cost of 400 /tCO2eq for related capital expenditure calculations. The price is set based on the expected cost of removals. In 2022, UBS contracted more than 80,000 metric tons of carbon removal. Our focus here is on technology solutions, as we want to ensure that the captured CO2 is permanently stored, which leads to generally higher cost. We are working with two Swiss companies, Climeworks and

neustark, which are both pioneering innovative carbon removal technologies. While neustark endeavors to remove CO_2 from the atmosphere and permanently store it in recycled concrete, Climeworks' Orca direct air capture and storage facility in Iceland captures CO_2 directly from the atmosphere and stores it underground in basalt rock for thousands of years. The solution provided by neustark is the first-ever technological carbon removal approach with a Gold Standard-approved methodology. We were also among the five companies joining the NextGen CDR Facility (NextGen) as founding buyers to scale up carbon removal technologies and catalyze the market for high-quality carbon removal.
[Add row]

(5.11) Do you engage with your value chain on environmental issues?

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
Clients	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply*
Investees	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply*
Suppliers	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change
Investors and shareholders	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change
Other value chain stakeholders	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change

[Fixed row]

(5.11.3) Provide details of your environmental engagement strategy with your clients.

Row 1

(5.11.3.1) Type of clients

Select from:

☑ Clients of Banks

(5.11.3.2) Environmental issues covered by the engagement strategy

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.11.3.3) Type and details of engagement

Financial incentives

☑ Provide financial incentives for environmental performance

Information collection

☑ Other information collection activity, please specify :Compliance and onboarding

(5.11.3.4) % of client-associated scope 3 emissions as reported in question 12.1.1

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.3.5) % of portfolio covered in relation to total portfolio value

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.3.6) Explain the rationale for the coverage of your engagement

At UBS, sustainability and climate risk (SCR) is defined as the risk that UBS negatively impacts, or is impacted by, climate change, natural capital, human rights and other environmental, social and governance (ESG) matters. Sustainability and climate risk may manifest as credit, market, liquidity, business and non-financial risks for UBS, resulting in potential adverse financial, liability and reputational impacts. These risks extend to the value of investments and may also affect the value of collateral (e.g., real estate). Climate risks can arise from either changing climate conditions (physical risks) or from efforts to mitigate climate change (transition risks). Managing sustainability and climate risk is a key component of our corporate responsibility. We apply a sustainability and climate risk policy framework to all relevant activities. Our sustainability and climate risk framework includes stipulation of controversial activities we will not knowingly engage in, and areas of concern where we will only engage subject to stringent criteria. This helps us identify and manage potential adverse impacts on the climate, environment and human rights, as well as

the associated risks affecting our clients and ourselves. Engagement is targeted at clients currently not meeting climate-related policy requirement. And in terms of financial incentives, not meeting the criteria of our SCR policy framework may lead to financing not being granted to the requesting party.

(5.11.3.7) Describe how you communicate your engagement strategy to your clients and/or to the public

Our Sustainability and Climate Risk Policy Framework is publicly available on our website, including www.ubs.com/sustainability-reporting. Clients, transactions or suppliers potentially in breach of our standards, or otherwise subject to significant climate, environmental and human rights controversies, are referred to our Sustainability and Climate Risk unit, which approves or rejects the cases after assessing their compliance with the firm's risk appetite standards. These referrals may occur through assessment results during client onboarding, transaction due diligence, product development and investment decision processes, own operations, supply chain management and/or portfolio review. Outcome results are done on a case by case basis potentially resulting in rejection, approval with qualifications, etc.

(5.11.3.8) Attach your engagement strategy

scr-policy-framework-2024.pdf

(5.11.3.9) Staff in your organization carrying out the engagement

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Client Advisors

(5.11.3.10) Roles of individuals at the portfolio organizations you seek to engage with

Select all that apply

☑ Investor relations managers

(5.11.3.11) Effect of engagement, including measures of success

Procedures & tools for the identification, assessment & monitoring of sustainability & climate risks (SCR) are applied & integrated into standard risk, compliance & operations processes. All prospects & clients are assessed for SCR associated with their business activities as part of UBS's onboarding & Know Your Client (KYC) compliance processes. This process applies to all our customers & portfolios to fully identify, assess & monitor SCR to UBS's downstream value chain. Where required during the onboarding & KYC due diligence (DD) processes, the SCR unit directly engages with the prospect/client on SCR related aspects by requesting first-hand information or setting conditions that are monitored thereafter by the SCR unit. We also engage with clients as part of our transaction DD process. E.g., as stated in UBS SCR standard on coal power, UBS does not provide project-level finance for new coal-fired power plants globally & only supports financing to transactions of existing coal-fired operators (>20% coal reliance) who have a transition strategy in place that aligns with a pathway under the Paris Agreement (PA), or the transaction is related to renewable energy. In an IB context (lending, equity, bond underwriting), this means that we regularly engage with clients during transactions on their fossil fuel strategy & their alignment with the PA. Where UBS standards are not met transactions cannot proceed. As an example to our client

engagement: UBS was in contact with a Brazilian utility company with more than 20% of its installed capacity linked to coal, which triggers the UBS standard. During the initial due diligence, the SCR team did not identify major negative media linked to the company; however, the company did not have a climate strategy in place aligned with the Paris Agreement goals, so the SCR team deemed the client should be required to define its net-zero transition pathway. The business team engaged with the company for almost a year to make progress on its transition strategy and improve its disclosure related to coal. In 2022, the company publicly committed to not invest in additional coalfired thermal capacity, gradually reduce the share of coal-generated energy in its overall matrix and fully divest from coal by 2040.

(5.11.3.12) Escalation process for engagement when dialogue is failing

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have an escalation process

(5.11.3.13) Describe your escalation process

Clients, transactions or suppliers potentially in breach of our standards, or otherwise subject to significant climate, environmental and human rights controversies, are referred to our Sustainability and Climate Risk unit, which approves or rejects the cases after assessing their compliance with the firm's risk appetite standards. Advanced data analytics on companies associated with such risks is integrated into the web-based compliance tool used by our staff before they enter into a client or supplier relationship, or a transaction. The systematic nature of this tool significantly enhances our ability to identify potential risk. In 2024, 5,452 referrals were assessed by our SCR unit, of which 380 were rejected or not pursued, 484 were approved with certain qualifications and 464 were pending. The overall number of SCR referrals increased by 23% compared with 2023. The increase is mainly driven by the combination of SCR standard and risk appetites of Credit Suisse and UBS. Client / transaction / supplier subject to an SCR assessment and approved with qualifications, wherein qualifications may include ring-fencing of certain assets, conditions toward client / supplier or internal recommendations. Specific cases are detailed under "Case Studies" in the 2024 Sustainability Report Supplement available on www.ubs.com/sustainability-reporting

Row 2

(5.11.3.1) Type of clients

Select from:

☑ Clients of Asset Managers

(5.11.3.2) Environmental issues covered by the engagement strategy

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.11.3.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

☑ Provide training, support and best practices on how to measure GHG emissions

☑ Other capacity building activity, please specify :Training on available data, metrics and portfolio construction methodologies

Information collection

☑ Other information collection activity, please specify :Collect climate-related data and transition plans as of investment research process and investment objective assessment

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Collaborate with clients on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

☑ Collaborate with clients on innovative business models and corporate renewable energy sourcing mechanisms

☑ Other innovation and collaboration activity, please specify :Develop new investment solutions with clients, e.g. net zero global sovereign bonds

Other, please specify

☑ Other, please specify :Offer to join climate aware advisory group

(5.11.3.4) % of client-associated scope 3 emissions as reported in question 12.1.1

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.3.5) % of portfolio covered in relation to total portfolio value

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.3.6) Explain the rationale for the coverage of your engagement

Two types of client-outreach (engagement): 1) Direct: We engage with clients interested in exploring climate related opportunities and work in partnership with clients to align their investment portfolios with their decarbonization goals across all assets under management. 2) Indirect: Climate is one component of a broader discussion of all three E, S and G pillars to improve the overall sustainability profile of clients' investments.

(5.11.3.7) Describe how you communicate your engagement strategy to your clients and/or to the public

Increasingly our clients around the world, have taken a critical interest in climate change and the energy transition to a low carbon world. We are committed to partnering with our clients to incorporate climate goals in portfolios. 1. We offer approaches for strategies with climate and net-zero ambitions such as climate solutions, energy transition, climate indexes and rules-based portfolios. 2. Climate considerations are integrated in our investment processes and are designed to mitigate potential risks to returns, seek new opportunities stemming from the energy.transition and to achieve real world outcomes 3. The investment tools and science that we are applying in a climate context are constructed to achieve both our clients' financial and sustainability goals. 4. Published our newly revised, client friendly, semi-annual Stewardship update 2024 - How we engage with companies and vote at AGMs. 5. Commitments and governance that UBS-AM has in place provide a constructive and verifiable results-oriented approach to investing with a climate lens.

(5.11.3.8) Attach your engagement strategy

stewardship-annual-report-uk-frc-2024 (1).pdf

(5.11.3.9) Staff in your organization carrying out the engagement

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Client Coverage and (Sustainable) Investment Specialists

(5.11.3.10) Roles of individuals at the portfolio organizations you seek to engage with

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Investment committee members, Chief Investment Officer, Chief Sustainability Officer

(5.11.3.11) Effect of engagement, including measures of success

We understand that our approach to climate investing is determined by our clients' choices. That said, we believe that we have an important role to play in helping our clients achieve their climate objectives, working collaboratively with them on climate-risk education, providing information about best practices, and offering approaches for strategies with climate and net-zero ambitions. We support clients with climate-informed portfolio construction, transparency on climate-relevant data metrics, thought leadership and education. UBS-AM offers strategies that encompass various climate objectives, such as climate solutions, energy transition, climate indexes and rules-based portfolios. Our offering includes investment strategies with net-zero ambition and is continuously expanding based on client preferences.

(5.11.3.12) Escalation process for engagement when dialogue is failing

Select from:

☑ No, we don't have an escalation process

[Add row]

(5.11.4) Provide details of your environmental engagement strategy with your investees.

Row 1

(5.11.4.1) Environmental issues covered by the engagement strategy

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.11.4.2) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

☑ Provide training, support, and best practices on how to measure GHG emissions

☑ Support investees to develop public time-bound action plans with clear milestones

☑ Support investees to set their own environmental commitments across their operations

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Collaborate with investees on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

☑ Other innovation and collaboration activity, please specify :UBS AG Asset Management is in an investor collaborative initiative on climate.

(5.11.4.3) % of scope 3 investees associated emissions as reported in 12.1.1/12.1.3

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

(5.11.4.4) % of investing (Asset managers) portfolio covered in relation to total portfolio value

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

(5.11.4.6) Explain the rationale for the coverage of your engagement

UBS Asset Management recognizes that managing climate risks and transitioning to a net-zero economy will require significant changes in company operations. We engage with the world's most emission intensive companies, encouraging and assisting them in adopting transition plans and achieving emission reductions aligned with a net-zero pathway. This effort also depends on governments and market participants fulfilling their own commitments to meet the objectives of the Paris Agreement. Our engagement is based on our assessment of corporate climate transition plans, which allows us to evaluate and engage issuers on the alignment of their plans with a decarbonization pathway. This assessment is guided by market-leading standards along with various sector-specific standards. We use our detailed assessments to inform our evidence-based engagements with companies and provide valuable company and sector-level insights to our investment teams. Our principle sector focus is energy and materials. We have also commenced engagements with data companies on their energy use, and with other companies on their climate physical risk exposure. We engage both directly with investee companies and, subject to a view on usefulness and additionality, we will engages collaboratively through cross-investor initiatives. Our thematic climate engagement program is targeted at highest emitting companies across our investment universe to adopt transition plans and achieve emission reductions in line with a net zero pathway. Our Climate universe covers nearly 30% of the MSCI ACWI operational emissions.

(5.11.4.7) Describe how you communicate your engagement strategy to your investees and/or to the public

Our engagement strategy is communicated through our stewardship policy, our annual stewardship update and other reports such as "A climate-driven investment approach".

(5.11.4.8) Attach your engagement strategy

climate-report.pdf

(5.11.4.9) Staff in your organization carrying out the engagement

Select all that apply

☑ Specialized in-house engagement teams

☑ Fund managers

☑ Equity/credit analysts

(5.11.4.10) Roles of individuals at the portfolio organizations you seek to engage with

Select all that apply

☑ CEO

☑ Other, please specify **:CFO, Other C-Suite representatives, Legal Counsel, ESG expert**

☑ Board chair

☑ Board members

☑ Corporate secretary

☑ Investor relations managers

(5.11.4.11) Effect of engagement, including measures of success

UBS Asset Management recognises that managing climate risks and transitioning to a net-zero economy will require significant changes in company operations. We engage with the world's most emission intensive companies, encouraging and assisting them in adopting transition plans and achieving emission reductions aligned with a net-zero pathway. This effort also depends on governments and market participants fulfilling their own commitments to meet the objectives of the Paris Agreement. Our engagement is based on our assessment of corporate climate transition plans, which allows us to evaluate and engage issuers on the alignment of their plans with a decarbonization pathway. This assessment is guided by market-leading standards along with various sector-specific standards. We use our detailed assessments to inform our evidence-based engagements with companies and provide valuable company and sector-level insights to our investment teams. Our principle sector focus is energy and materials. We have also commenced engagements with data companies on their energy use, and with other companies on their climate physical risk exposure. We engage both directly with investee companies and, subject to a view on usefulness and additionality, we will engages collaboratively through cross-investor initiatives. We set and track time-bound objectives to assess the outcomes of our discussions with companies. Our climate program is in its seventh year with 67% positive progress against preset engagement objectives.

(5.11.4.12) Escalation process for engagement when dialogue is failing

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have an escalation process

(5.11.4.13) Describe your escalation process

Where we find that discussions are not constructive or have not led to successful outcomes, we may employ a toolkit of measures to escalate our dialogues, starting from private measures such as letters to the board and votes against management and extending to excluding companies from a subset of portfolios. We use proxy voting where relevant as one tool to further engagement objectives. Through our proxy voting policy we provide a transparent outline of our expectations for how companies manage climate-related risks. Our voting policy includes a provision to generally support proposals that require companies to report to shareholders (at a reasonable cost and excluding proprietary data) information concerning their potential liability from operations that contribute to global warming, their policies on climate risks and opportunities and specific targets to reduce emissions. Specific to this process, we have outlined minimum expectations for companies with respect to the management of financial risks related to climate transition planning and criteria for management 'say-on-climate' proposals. We vote against the reelection of directors at carbon-intensive companies that do not meet our minimum expectations on climate transition planning. Below are escalation options for considerations: / Private Actions - Writing formal private letters to board chair, CEO, CFO, other board members, or the whole board to formalize our concerns and set related expectations, Initiating or participating in discussions with other investors, Escalation of on-going collective group engagement through industry groups and fora, including via letters. / Public Actions - Voting against management proposals, or supporting shareholder proposals, at shareholder meetings, including the election of board candidates, or items correlating to our concerns, for example relating to climate. Presenting a statement and/or questions at shareholder meetings. / Making pre- or post-vote statements / Public disclosure of voting actions after shareholder meeting. / Filing/co-filing of shareholder resolutions at shareholder meetings. / Portfolio Actions / Implementing restrictions on new holdings or increasing positions, Decreasing or exiting a position.
[Add row]

(5.11.7) Provide further details of your organization’s supplier engagement on environmental issues.

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ Emissions reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

☑ Provide training, support and best practices on how to mitigate environmental impact

☑ Support suppliers to develop public time-bound action plans with clear milestones

☑ Support suppliers to set their own environmental commitments across their operations

Information collection

☑ Collect climate transition plan information at least annually from suppliers

☑ Collect environmental risk and opportunity information at least annually from suppliers

☑ Collect GHG emissions data at least annually from suppliers

☑ Collect targets information at least annually from suppliers

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Collaborate with suppliers on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

(5.11.7.6) % of tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

The goods and services we buy, and where and whom we buy them from, are all crucial elements of our sustainability impact. We are committed to making a positive environmental and social impact, and we expect the same from our suppliers. Our Global Procurement and Vendor Management Policy and Guidance considers the ESG impacts of products and / or services when selecting a vendor. In 2024, this policy was extended to also cover Credit Suisse and is being applied to Credit Suisse legacy vendors as well. In 2024, we trained our vendor relationship managers on ESG to enable them to have impactful discussions on ESG performance with their vendors. As an example, in 2024, we noted an improved year-on-year CDP rating for one of the IT service providers that we have been engaged with over the last few years. The improvement in its ESG performance is a significant milestone that underscores the positive influence of our partnership. In 2024, 70% (341 out of 487) completed voluntarily climate disclosures on the non-profit, third-party platform run by CDP. Though this is the same as the percentage achieved in 2023 (307 out of 440), the absolute number of vendors completing their disclosures increased 11% from 307 in 2023 to 341 in 2024. Vendors that collectively account for more than 50% of our calculated scope 3, category 1, 2, 4 and 9 emissions are classified as "GHG key vendors." GHG key vendors list is reviewed in annual basis with contract managers and category team to ensure appropriateness and business strategy alignment. On this basis, we identified 95 GHG key vendors since 2023. We directly engaged with all of them on the climate topic, supported them and provided guidance on GHG inventory set up and set their climate goal. We measured their climate performance annually and shared the measurement result with them so that they continued to thrive in climate change aspect.

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

☑ Yes

[Add row]

(5.11.9) Provide details of any environmental engagement activity with other stakeholders in the value chain.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ None

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

Shareholders were asked for a vote on our UBS Group AG Sustainability Report 2024 at the 2025 AGM. The acquisition of the Credit Suisse Group made 2023 an exceptional year in our firm's history creating formidable challenges in the areas of sustainability and culture, including providing meaningful disclosures and targets for the combined firm. In 2024, our focus continued to be on the integration of Credit Suisse, with our progress described in the shareholder letter in the UBS Group AG Annual Report. We have also continued the integration process across our sustainability and culture activities, with key measures including but not limited to: concluding our first integrated ISO14001 environmental management surveillance audit for our in-house environmental program and setting a new scope 1 and 2 target reflecting the integrated organization and latest guidance; applying UBS sustainable investing policies to the Credit Suisse products when onboarded to the UBS shelf, and many more milestones as provided in our Sustainability Report 2024.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

At the 2025 AGM, UBS Group AG shareholders were invited to vote on the 2024 Sustainability Report. The advisory vote included the non-financial matters as mandated by the Swiss Code of Obligations and reflects our commitment to give our shareholders their say on our firm's activities in 2024. Shareholders ratified the UBS Sustainability Report 2024 in an advisory vote by 89.49%.
[Add row]

(5.12) Indicate any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives you could collaborate on with specific CDP Supply Chain members.

Row 1

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Promote collective action

☑ Other collective action, please specify :Invite tier 2 high spend vendor on climate disclosure to support value chain data transparency

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

For those pass through cost vendor, engage tier 2 vendor with high spend and invite them to disclose their data in CDP.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Support climate data transparency and align tier 2 vendor on climate journey who help to reduce emission

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 3-5 years

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☑ No

[Add row]

(5.13) Has your organization already implemented any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement?

(5.13.1) Environmental initiatives implemented due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(5.13.2) Primary reason for not implementing environmental initiatives

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :No significant initiatives identified beyond what we are already undertaking with suppliers

(5.13.3) Explain why your organization has not implemented any environmental initiatives

We are tracking the scope 1 and 2 emissions reporting of our GHG key vendors. Vendors that collectively account for more than 50% of our calculated scope 3, category 1, 2, 4 and 9 emissions are classified as "GHG key vendors." On this basis, we identified 95 GHG key vendors. In 2024, 70% (341 out of 487) completed voluntarily climate disclosures on the non-profit, third-party platform run by CDP. Though this is the same as the percentage achieved in 2023 (307 out of 440), the absolute number of vendors completing their disclosures increased 11% from 307 in 2023 to 341 in 2024. Further, the goods and services we buy, and where and whom we buy them from, are all crucial elements of our sustainability impact. We are committed to making a positive environmental and social impact, and we expect the same from our suppliers. In 2024, this policy was extended to also cover Credit Suisse and is being applied to Credit Suisse legacy vendors as well. In 2024, we trained our vendor relationship managers on ESG to enable them to have impactful discussions on ESG performance with their vendors. As an example, in 2024, we noted an improved year-on-year CDP rating for one of the IT service providers that we have been engaged with over the last few years. The improvement in its ESG performance is a significant milestone that underscores the positive influence of our partnership.
[Fixed row]

(5.14) Do your external asset managers have to meet environmental requirements as part of your organization's selection process and engagement?

	External asset managers have to meet specific environmental requirements as part of the selection process and engagement	Policy in place for addressing external asset manager non-compliance
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select from:*

	External asset managers have to meet specific environmental requirements as part of the selection process and engagement	Policy in place for addressing external asset manager non-compliance
		☑ Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

[Fixed row]

(5.14.1) Provide details of the environmental requirements that external asset managers have to meet as part of your organization's selection process and engagement.

Row 1

(5.14.1.1) Environmental issues covered by the requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.14.1.2) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Majority of assets managed externally

(5.14.1.3) Environmental requirement that external asset managers have to meet

Select from:

☑ Committing to net-zero emissions by 2050

(5.14.1.4) Mechanisms used to include environmental requirement in external asset manager selection

Select all that apply

☑ Preference for investment managers with an offering of funds resilient to environmental issues

☑ Review investment manager's environmental performance (e.g., active ownership, proxy voting records, under-weighting in high impact activities)

☑ Review investment manager's environmental policies

☑ Other, please specify :Implementation of side letters and/or contractual clauses addressing ESG matters and topics including establishment of a net zero target aligned with the Paris Agreement, etc.

(5.14.1.5) Response to external asset manager non-compliance with environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Retain and engage

(5.14.1.6) % of non-compliant external asset managers engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

Row 2

(5.14.1.1) Environmental issues covered by the requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.14.1.2) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Majority of assets managed externally

(5.14.1.3) Environmental requirement that external asset managers have to meet

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Alignment with the UBS Asset Management Sustainability Exclusion Policy

(5.14.1.4) Mechanisms used to include environmental requirement in external asset manager selection

Select all that apply

☑ Preference for investment managers with an offering of funds resilient to environmental issues

☑ Review investment manager's environmental performance (e.g., active ownership, proxy voting records, under-weighting in high impact activities)

☑ Review investment manager's environmental policies

☑ Other, please specify :Implementation of side letters and/or contractual clauses addressing ESG matters and topics including alignment to the UBS Asset Management Sustainability Exclusion Policy

(5.14.1.5) Response to external asset manager non-compliance with environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Retain and engage

(5.14.1.6) % of non-compliant external asset managers engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

[Add row]

(5.15) Does your organization exercise voting rights as a shareholder on environmental issues?

	Exercise voting rights as a shareholder on environmental issues
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(5.15.1) Provide details of your shareholder voting record on environmental issues.

Row 1

(5.15.1.1) Method used to exercise your voting rights as a shareholder

Select from:

☑ Exercise voting rights directly

(5.15.1.3) % of voting rights exercised

97

(5.15.1.4) % of voting which is publicly available

100

(5.15.1.5) Environmental issues covered in shareholder voting

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.15.1.6) Global environmental commitments that your shareholder voting is aligned with

Select all that apply

☑ Aligned with the Paris Agreement

(5.15.1.7) Issues supported in shareholder resolutions

Select all that apply

☑ Board oversight of environmental issues

☑ Climate transition plans

☑ Emissions reduction targets

☑ Environmental disclosures

☑ Net zero emissions by 2050

[Add row]

C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach

(6.1) Provide details on your chosen consolidation approach for the calculation of environmental performance data.

Climate change

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

Due to complex structure of UBS entities the operational control approach was chosen as most fitting for environmental reporting. This allows UBS to generate reliable and consistent environmental activity data as well as ensure that reporting is in line with company policies. Operational control is applied for Scope 1, Scope 2, and selected Scope 3 categories relevant to UBS's own operations.

Plastics

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

Due to complex structure of UBS entities the operational control approach was chosen as most fitting for environmental reporting. This allows UBS to generate reliable and consistent environmental activity data as well as ensure that reporting is in line with company policies. Plastic consumption and waste data are consolidated where UBS has operational control over facilities and activities, supporting reduction targets and responsible waste management practices.

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

Due to complex structure of UBS entities the operational control approach was chosen as most fitting for environmental reporting. This allows UBS to generate reliable and consistent environmental activity data as well as ensure that reporting is in line with company policies. UBS applies the operational control approach to capture biodiversity-related data, to track progress on nature-related commitments where UBS can influence local impacts.
[Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change

(7.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.1.1) Has your organization undergone any structural changes in the reporting year, or are any previous structural changes being accounted for in this disclosure of emissions data?

	Has there been a structural change?
	Select all that apply ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(7.1.2) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

	Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?
	Select all that apply ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(7.2) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

Select all that apply

☑ ISO 14064-1

☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance

☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard

☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)

☑ Defra Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including streamlined energy and carbon reporting guidance, 2019

☑ Other, please specify :GRI Standard (Global Reporting Initiative, 2021) VfU Indicator 2018; 2022 (Association for Environmental Management in Banks)

(7.3) Describe your organization’s approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

(7.3.1) Scope 2, location-based

Select from:

☑ We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

(7.3.2) Scope 2, market-based

Select from:

☑ We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

(7.3.3) Comment

Indirect emissions (Scope 2) are incurred through purchased electricity—including electricity related to IT usage at various types of data hosting facilities not under UBS operational control—as well as district heating and cooling of buildings. Indirect GHG emissions from electricity have been reported by UBS Group, its branches and representative offices, and entities where UBS has operational control and through which UBS conducts its banking and finance business or provides services in support of such business. UBS accounts for all electricity used in reported Scope 2 emissions using the Grid Average factor. Emissions reduction is calculated by applying the Grid Average factor for renewable electricity and deducting this from the gross emissions figure, resulting in Net Emissions (GHG Protocol Scope 2 – Market-based method). The contractual instruments must meet the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Quality Criteria and, where applicable, the RE100 technical criteria.

[Fixed row]

(7.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.5) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

20796

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Direct emissions (scope 1) incurred through: burning of fossil fuels (e.g. heating oil, gas), loss of refrigerants, use of company vehicles. Direct GHG emissions have been reported by UBS Group and its branches and representative offices, and entities where UBS has operational control and through which UBS conducts its banking and finance business or provides services in support of such business.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

150735

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Indirect emissions (scope 2) incurred through: purchased electricity, including electricity related to IT usage at various type of data hosting facilities not under UBS operational control; district heating and cooling of buildings. indirect GHG emissions from electricity have been reported by UBS Group and its branches and representative offices, and entities where UBS has operational control and through which UBS conducts its banking and finance business or provides services in support of such business. UBS accounts for all electricity used in reported Scope 2 emissions at the Grid Average factor.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

25482

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions reduction is calculated by applying Grid Average factor for purchased renewable electricity and deducting this from the gross emissions figure which gives Net Emissions (GHG Protocol Scope 2 - Market-based method). The contractual instruments shall meet GHG Protocol Scope 2 Quality Criteria and, where applicable, RE100 technical criteria.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1125612

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Includes purchased good and services but also other activities that may belong to Scope 3 categories 2, 4, 9 but cannot be separated from category 1 accounting; Externally verified by EY according to ISO 14064.

Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

47718

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Includes relevant fuel and energy categories reported under scope 1 and 2 with DEFRA upstream emission factors

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1405

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Based on predominantly measured data

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

61150

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Based on air, rail, road travel and hotel stay measured activity data

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

118798

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Includes employee commuting and work from home emissions calculated based on measured office attendance.
[Fixed row]

(7.6) What were your organization’s gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

18168

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Direct emissions (scope 1) incurred through: burning of fossil fuels (e.g. heating oil, gas), loss of refrigerants, use of company vehicles. Direct GHG emissions have been reported by UBS Group and its branches and representative offices, and entities where UBS has operational control and through which UBS conducts its banking and finance business or provides services in support of such business.

Past year 1

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

20796

(7.6.2) End date

12/30/2023

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Direct emissions (scope 1) incurred through: burning of fossil fuels (e.g. heating oil, gas), loss of refrigerants, use of company vehicles. Direct GHG emissions have been reported by UBS Group and its branches and representative offices, and entities where UBS has operational control and through which UBS conducts its banking and finance business or provides services in support of such business.

Past year 2

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

25167

(7.6.2) End date

12/30/2022

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Direct emissions (scope 1) incurred through: burning of fossil fuels (e.g. heating oil, gas), loss of refrigerants, use of company vehicles. Direct GHG emissions have been reported by UBS Group and its branches and representative offices, and entities where UBS has operational control and through which UBS conducts its banking and finance business or provides services in support of such business.
[Fixed row]

(7.7) What were your organization’s gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

132284

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

12107

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Indirect emissions (scope 2) incurred through: purchased electricity, including electricity related to IT usage at various type of data hosting facilities not under UBS operational control; district heating and cooling of buildings. Indirect GHG emissions from electricity have been reported by UBS Group and its branches and representative offices, and entities where UBS has operational control and through which UBS conducts its banking and finance business or provides services in support of such business. UBS accounts for all electricity used in reported Scope 2 emissions at the Grid Average factor. Emissions reduction is calculated by applying Grid Average factor for renewable electricity and deducting this from the gross emissions figure which gives Net Emissions (GHG Protocol Scope 2 - Market-based method). The contractual instruments shall meet GHG Protocol Scope 2 Quality Criteria and, where applicable, RE100 technical criteria.

Past year 1

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

150735

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

25482

(7.7.3) End date

12/30/2023

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Indirect emissions (scope 2) incurred through: purchased electricity, including electricity related to IT usage at various type of data hosting facilities not under UBS operational control; district heating and cooling of buildings. Indirect GHG emissions from electricity have been reported by UBS Group and its branches and representative offices, and entities where UBS has operational control and through which UBS conducts its banking and finance business or provides services in support of such business. UBS accounts for all electricity used in reported Scope 2 emissions at the Grid Average factor. Emissions reduction is calculated by applying Grid Average factor for renewable electricity and deducting this from the gross emissions figure which gives Net Emissions (GHG Protocol Scope 2 - Market-based method). The contractual instruments shall meet GHG Protocol Scope 2 Quality Criteria and, where applicable, RE100 technical criteria.

Past year 2

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

164717

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

36460

(7.7.3) End date

12/30/2022

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Indirect emissions (scope 2) incurred through: purchased electricity, including electricity related to IT usage at various type of data hosting facilities not under UBS operational control; district heating and cooling of buildings. Indirect GHG emissions from electricity have been reported by UBS Group and its branches and representative offices, and entities where UBS has operational control and through which UBS conducts its banking and finance business or provides services in support of such business. UBS accounts for all electricity used in reported Scope 2 emissions at the Grid Average factor. Emissions reduction is calculated by applying Grid Average factor for renewable electricity and deducting this from the gross emissions figure which gives Net Emissions (GHG Protocol Scope 2 - Market-based method). The contractual instruments shall meet GHG Protocol Scope 2 Quality Criteria and, where applicable, RE100 technical criteria.
[Fixed row]

(7.8) Account for your organization’s gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

810469

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Hybrid method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

17

(7.8.5) Please explain

Calculation also includes activities which may otherwise be classified under Scope 3 categories 2, 4, 9 but couldn't be reliably separated from purchased goods and services.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

included in category 1 calculation

Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

41895

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply
☑ Average data method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

included in category 1 calculation

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1068

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

81964

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

110262

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply
☑ Average data method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Relevant, not yet calculated

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

included in category 1 calculation

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Not relevant due to low materiality for a financial institution.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Not relevant due to low materiality for a financial institution.

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Not relevant due to low materiality for a financial institution.

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Relevant, not yet calculated

(7.8.5) Please explain

Disclosure in preparation for following years

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

No franchises to be reported

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

No other emissions to report

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

No other emissions to report
[Fixed row]

(7.8.1) Disclose or restate your Scope 3 emissions data for previous years.

Past year 1

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/30/2023

(7.8.1.2) Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

1125611

(7.8.1.4) Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

47718

(7.8.1.6) Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

1405

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

61150

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

118798
[Fixed row]

(7.9) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place

[Fixed row]

(7.9.1) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☑ Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

CDP-verification-template_UBSEY-2024_signed by.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

2-4

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISO14064-3

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

(7.9.2) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:
☑ Scope 2 market-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

CDP-verification-template_UBSEY-2024_signed by.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

2-4

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISO14064-3

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 2

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:
☑ Scope 2 location-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

CDP-verification-template_UBSEY-2024_signed by.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

2-4

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ ISO14064-3

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

(7.9.3) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3: Purchased goods and services

☑ Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

☑ Scope 3: Waste generated in operations

☑ Scope 3: Business travel

☑ Scope 3: Employee commuting

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

CDP-verification-template_UBSEY-2024_signed by.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

2-4

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISO14064-3

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 2

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 3: Investments

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☑ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

ey-assurance-statement-2024.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

4-7

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISAE3000

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

(7.10) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.10.1) Identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined), and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year.

Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10256.38

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

22.16

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

UBS's total Scope 1 and market-based Scope 2 emissions in 2024 were 30274 tCO_2e, marking a reduction of 16004 tCO_2e compared to 46278 tCO_2e in 2023. This corresponds to a 35% decrease, primarily driven by increased coverage of renewable electricity. In 2024, renewable electricity accounted for 120178 tCO_2e, covering 91% of Scope 2 location-based emissions. In contrast, in 2023, renewable electricity covered 125,252 tCO_2e, representing 83% of Scope 2 location-based emissions. This reflects an 8% point increase in renewable electricity coverage year-on-year. The additional coverage in 2024 equates to approximately 10256 tCO_2e, which represents around 22% of the total market-based Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the previous year (46278 tCO2e).

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

455.29

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.98

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

We have implemented a range of initiatives across our building portfolio, with energy and greenhouse gas (GHG) reductions required in every project. Energy savings are calculated and reported by the responsible teams, supported by documented evidence. GHG reductions are determined using ISO 14064-compliant, auditable emission factors. The total GHG savings from implemented projects are calculated as follows: Total GHG Savings [tCO_2e] = GHG Savings from Project 1 + Project 2 + Project 3 + … + Project 12 = 0.32 + 2.13 + 316.36 + 7.64 + 31.51 + 4.32 + 7.43 + 2.45 + 0.55 + 0.05 + 57.83 + 24.7 = 455.29 We reported only on implemented

*initiatives for which we have confidence in the evidence collected. % Calculation: % Value = {Total GHG Savings from implemented projects [tCO2eq] FY24 }/{Scope 1 Scope 2 (market based) [tCO2eq] FY22} *100 = 455.29 tCO2eq / 46278 tCO2eq * 100 = 0.98%*

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1152.27

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

2.49

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*Footprint changes: We left several buildings as well as added several buildings to our portfolio. Every location is tract in an environmental database. GHG is calculated in line with ISO14064. Formula: {Change in output [tCO2eq] FY24} - Sum {GHG from left location [tCO2eq] FY23} - Sum{GHG from new locations [tCO2eq] FY24} Calculation: 1152.27 tCO2eq % Calculation: % Value = {Change in Output [tCO2eq] FY24}/{Scope 1 Scope 2 (market based) [tCO2eq] FY23} * 100 = 1152.27 tCO2eq / 46278 tCO2eq * 100 = 2.49%*

Unidentified

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4140.06

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

8.95

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*This is attributable to multiple factors including data center-related energy reductions and smaller operational improvements not captured in energy savings initiatives. This number represents the unaccounted difference in GHG emissions y-o-y. Formula: {Unidentified [tCO2eq] FY24} = {Scope 1 & Scope 2 (market based) FY23 [tCO2eq]} – {Scope 1 & Scope 2 (market based) FY24 [tCO2eq]} – {Change in renewable energy consumption FY23 [tCO2eq]} – {Other emissions reduction activities FY23 [tCO2eq]} – {Change in Output FY24 [tCO2eq]}. Calculation: 46278 tCO2eq – 30274 tCO2eq – 10256.38 tCO2eq – 455.29 tCO2eq – 1152.27 tCO2eq = 4140.06 tCO2eq % Calculation: % Value = {Unidentified [tCO2eq] FY24}/{Scope 1 Scope 2 (market based) [tCO2eq] FY23} *100 = 4140.06 tCO2eq / 46278 tCO2eq * 100 = 8.95%*
[Fixed row]

(7.10.2) Are your emissions performance calculations in 7.10 and 7.10.1 based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Select from:
☑ Market-based

(7.23) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.28) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

(7.28.1) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.28.3) Primary reason for no plans to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers

Select from:

☑ Judged to be unimportant or not relevant

(7.28.4) Explain why you do not plan to develop capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers

Not practical for a financial institution
[Fixed row]

(7.29) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

Select from:

☑ More than 0% but less than or equal to 5%

(7.30) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.30.1) Report your organization’s energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

421

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

77839

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

78260.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

529634

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

956

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

530590.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired heat

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

37818

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

28087

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

65905.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired steam

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

2757

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

2757.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

1148

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

1148.00

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

690

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

690.00

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

568563

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

110788

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

679351.00
[Fixed row]

(7.30.16) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.

Argentina

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0

Australia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4511.91

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

4511.91

Austria

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2.41

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

2.19

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

4.60

Bahamas

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

532.75

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

532.75

Bahrain

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

40.02

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

348.96

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

388.98

Belgium

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0

Bermuda

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2.16

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

2.16

Brazil

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

9198.88

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

9198.88

Canada

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

352.82

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

352.82

Cayman Islands

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

31.37

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

31.37

Chile

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

53.78

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

53.78

China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

7138.6

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

7138.60

Colombia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

29.1

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

29.10

Denmark

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

16.63

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

18.38

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

35.01

France

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1144.34

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

735.98

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1880.32

Germany

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2417.23

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

986.83

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

3404.06

Guernsey

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1064.44

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

274

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1338.44

Hong Kong SAR, China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

12862.74

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

12862.74

India

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

19958.85

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

19958.85

Indonesia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

297.45

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

297.45

Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

47.76

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

31.6

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

79.36

Israel

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

128.88

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

118.12

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

247.00

Italy

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4964.58

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

794.25

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

5758.83

Japan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

7461.87

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

679.17

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

8141.04

Jersey

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

592.17

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

116.53

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

708.70

Lebanon

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

6.3

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

6.30

Liechtenstein

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

86.58

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

86.7

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

173.28

Luxembourg

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4041.88

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

2032.67

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

6074.55

Malaysia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

189.45

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

189.45

Mauritius

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0

Mexico

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1629.73

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1629.73

Monaco

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

993.14

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

75.3

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1068.44

Netherlands

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

129.93

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

109.75

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

239.68

New Zealand

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

43.58

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

43.58

Panama

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

164.51

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

164.51

Peru

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

30.14

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

30.14

Philippines

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

278.28

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

278.28

Poland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

5694.68

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

5521.81

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

11216.49

Portugal

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

32.49

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

28.81

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

61.30

Puerto Rico

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

518.19

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

518.19

Qatar

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

273.24

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

119.37

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

392.61

Republic of Korea

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1289.25

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1289.25

Russian Federation

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

39.81

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

297.65

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

337.46

Saudi Arabia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

360.88

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

182.97

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

543.85

Singapore

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

22870.27

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

22870.27

South Africa

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

536.74

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

103.71

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

640.45

Spain

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1515.54

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

91.36

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1606.90

Sweden

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

75.31

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

65.52

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

140.83

Switzerland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

189144.6

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

562.29

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

46070.97

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

235777.86

Taiwan, China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2744.5

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

2744.50

Thailand

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

535.95

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

535.95

Turkey

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

187.84

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

58.47

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

246.31

United Arab Emirates

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

220.63

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

2.56

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

223.19

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

91855.86

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

87.57

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

242.56

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

92185.99

United States of America

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

132191.52

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

45.31

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

10609.81

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

142846.64

Uruguay

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

58.83

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

58.83
[Fixed row]

(7.30.17) Provide details of your organization’s renewable electricity purchases in the reporting year by country/area.

Row 1

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Australia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Australian LGC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Australia

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 2

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Australia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

64

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ Australian LGC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Australia

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2017

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 3

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Australia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

34

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Australian LGC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Australia

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2017

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 4

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Australia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

43

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Australian LGC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Australia

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2020

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 5

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Australia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

123

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Australian LGC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Australia

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2019

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 6

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Australia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

4

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Australian LGC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Australia

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2019

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 7

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Australia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

13

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Australian LGC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Australia

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2019

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 8

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Australia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

11

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ Australian LGC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Australia

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2018

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 9

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Australia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

88

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Australian LGC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Australia

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2017

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 10

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Australia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

79

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ Australian LGC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Australia

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2019

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 11

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Australia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

81

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Australian LGC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Australia

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2019

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 12

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Australia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

68

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Australian LGC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Australia

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2020

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 13

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Australia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

144

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Australian LGC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Australia

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2018

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 14

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Australia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

52

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Australian LGC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Australia

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2017

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 15

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Australia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

269

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Australian LGC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Australia

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 16

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Australia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

85

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Australian LGC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Australia

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2018

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 17

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Australia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

35

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ Australian LGC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Australia

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2019

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 18

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Australia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

163

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Australian LGC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Australia

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 19

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Australia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

276

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Australian LGC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Australia

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 20

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Australia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

63

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Australian LGC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Australia

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 21

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Australia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable electricity mix, please specify :Solar, Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2673

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Australian LGC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Australia

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 22

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ China

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

389

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GEC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ China

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 23

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ China

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

6000

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ China

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2015

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 24

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ China

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

750

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ China

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 25

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Hong Kong SAR, China

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

12863

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ China

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2015

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 26

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Indonesia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

297

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Indonesia

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2013

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 27

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ India

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1030

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ India

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2016

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 28

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ India

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1200

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ India

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2014

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 29

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ India

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

90.7

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ India

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 30

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ India

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1239.28

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ India

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2014

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 31

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ India

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1375

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ India

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 32

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ India

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1470

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ India

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2017

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 33

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ India

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1800

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ India

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 34

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ India

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

200

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ India

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2019

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 35

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ India

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2215

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ India

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2017

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 36

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ India

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1290.72

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ India

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 37

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ India

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1084.27

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ India

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 38

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ India

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

111.77

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ India

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2019

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 39

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ India

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

358.21

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ India

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2014

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 40

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ India

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

119

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ India

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 41

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ India

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

50

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ India

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2014

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 42

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ India

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

760

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ India

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2017

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 43

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ India

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

810

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ India

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2014

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 44

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ India

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

200

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ India

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2017

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 45

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ India

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1365

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ India

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2017

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 46

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ India

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

50

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ India

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2017

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 47

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ India

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

159.07

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ India

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2017

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 48

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ India

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

320

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ India

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2016

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 49

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ India

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1390

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ India

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2016

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 50

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ India

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1270

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ India

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2017

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 51

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

104

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ NFC - Renewable

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2014

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 52

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Japan

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

104

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ NFC - Renewable

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2020

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 53

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

104

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ NFC - Renewable

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2017

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 54

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Japan

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

110

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ NFC - Renewable

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2017

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 55

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Japan

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

112

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ NFC - Renewable

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Japan

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2017

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 56

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Japan

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

114

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ NFC - Renewable

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2013

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 57

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

100

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ NFC - Renewable

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2013

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 58

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

100

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ NFC - Renewable

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2014

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 59

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

72

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ NFC - Renewable

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Japan

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2015

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 60

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Japan

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

111

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ NFC - Renewable

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2015

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 61

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Japan

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

113

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ NFC - Renewable

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2015

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 62

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

104

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ NFC - Renewable

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2014

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 63

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Japan

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

104

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ NFC - Renewable

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2019

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 64

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

111

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ NFC - Renewable

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2017

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 65

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

104

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ NFC - Renewable

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2020

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 66

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

109

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ NFC - Renewable

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2013

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 67

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Japan

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

113

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ NFC - Renewable

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2014

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 68

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

113

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ NFC - Renewable

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2015

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 69

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Japan

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

104

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ NFC - Renewable

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 70

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Japan

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

100

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ NFC - Renewable

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Japan

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2014

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 71

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Japan

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

89

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ NFC - Renewable

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2017

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 72

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

111

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ NFC - Renewable

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2017

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 73

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

113

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ NFC - Renewable

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2019

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 74

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

113

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ NFC - Renewable

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2016

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 75

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

110

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ NFC - Renewable

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2018

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 76

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

36

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ NFC - Renewable

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2013

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 77

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

39

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ NFC - Renewable

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2013

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 78

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Japan

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

113

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ NFC - Renewable

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2014

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 79

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

110

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ NFC - Renewable

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2014

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 80

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

11

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ NFC - Renewable

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2015

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 81

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

111

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ NFC - Renewable

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2015

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 82

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Japan

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

110

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ NFC - Renewable

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2014

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 83

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

35

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ NFC - Renewable

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2015

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 84

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Japan

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

36

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ NFC - Renewable

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2013

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 85

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Japan

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

41

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ NFC - Renewable

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Japan

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2015

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 86

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

35

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ NFC - Renewable

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2012

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 87

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

36

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ NFC - Renewable

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2014

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 88

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

38

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ NFC - Renewable

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2014

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 89

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

37

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ NFC - Renewable

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Japan

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2016

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 90

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Japan

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

114

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ NFC - Renewable

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2014

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 91

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Japan

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

113

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ NFC - Renewable

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2015

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 92

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

44

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ NFC - Renewable

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2014

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 93

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Japan

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

43

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ NFC - Renewable

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2010

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 94

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

37

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ NFC - Renewable

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2015

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 95

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Japan

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

43

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ NFC - Renewable

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 96

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

114

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ NFC - Renewable

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2017

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 97

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Japan

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

114

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ NFC - Renewable

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2017

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 98

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

105

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ NFC - Renewable

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2013

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 99

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Japan

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

114

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ NFC - Renewable

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2017

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 100

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Japan

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

112

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ NFC - Renewable

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Japan

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2010

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 101

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Japan

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

100

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ NFC - Renewable

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2013

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 102

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

111

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ NFC - Renewable

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2023

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 103

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

111

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ NFC - Renewable

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2020

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 104

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

111

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ NFC - Renewable

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Japan

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2014

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 105

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Japan

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

111

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ NFC - Renewable

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2019

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 106

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Japan

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

105

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ NFC - Renewable

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 107

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

99

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ NFC - Renewable

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 108

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Japan

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

103

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ NFC - Renewable

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 109

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

111

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ NFC - Renewable

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2023

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 110

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

110

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ NFC - Renewable

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2015

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 111

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

113

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ NFC - Renewable

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2020

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 112

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Japan

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

113

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ NFC - Renewable

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2018

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 113

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

111

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ NFC - Renewable

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2017

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 114

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Japan

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

113

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ NFC - Renewable

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2019

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 115

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Japan

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

23

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ NFC - Renewable

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Japan

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2016

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 116

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Japan

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

99

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ NFC - Renewable

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2017

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 117

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

104

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ NFC - Renewable

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2013

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 118

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

100

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ NFC - Renewable

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2015

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 119

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

110

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ NFC - Renewable

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Japan

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2014

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 120

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Japan

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

110

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ NFC - Renewable

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2015

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 121

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Japan

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

114

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ NFC - Renewable

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2015

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 122

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

104

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ NFC - Renewable

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2014

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 123

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Japan

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

114

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ NFC - Renewable

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2014

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 124

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

110

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ NFC - Renewable

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2016

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 125

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

100

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ NFC - Renewable

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2016

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 126

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

110

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ NFC - Renewable

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2016

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 127

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Japan

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

113

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ NFC - Renewable

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2014

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 128

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

104

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ NFC - Renewable

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2014

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 129

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Japan

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

113

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ NFC - Renewable

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2013

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 130

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Japan

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

29

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ NFC - Renewable

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Japan

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2014

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 131

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Republic of Korea

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1289

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Korean REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Republic of Korea

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2023

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 132

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Malaysia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

189

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Malaysia

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2023

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 133

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ New Zealand

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

44

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ NZECS

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ New Zealand

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2009

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 134

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Philippines

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

279

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ TIGR

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Philippines

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2023

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 135

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Singapore

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1182

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ TIGR

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Singapore

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2013

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 136

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Singapore

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

385

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ TIGR

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Singapore

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2020

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 137

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Singapore

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

244

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ TIGR

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Singapore

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 138

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Singapore

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

733

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ TIGR

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Singapore

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 139

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Singapore

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2525

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ TIGR

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Singapore

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2023

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 140

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Singapore

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

5469

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ TIGR

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Singapore

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2019

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 141

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Singapore

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

864

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ TIGR

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Singapore

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2020

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 142

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Singapore

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1043

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ TIGR

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Singapore

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 143

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Singapore

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2065

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ TIGR

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Singapore

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 144

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Singapore

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2000

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Singapore

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 145

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Singapore

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

3126

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ TIGR

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Singapore

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2023

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 146

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Singapore

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

3234

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ TIGR

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Singapore

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2024

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 147

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Thailand

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

140

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Thailand

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2012

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 148

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Thailand

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

360

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Thailand

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2013

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 149

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Thailand

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

36

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Thailand

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2018

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 150

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Taiwan, China

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

757.79

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ T-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Taiwan, China

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2013

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 151

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Taiwan, China

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1246

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ T-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Taiwan, China

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 152

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Taiwan, China

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

34

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ T-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Taiwan, China

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2013

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 153

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Taiwan, China

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

96

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ T-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Taiwan, China

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 154

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Taiwan, China

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

178

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ T-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Taiwan, China

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 155

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

8150.85

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1902

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 156

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

6027.17

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1952

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 157

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2243

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1962

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 158

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2720

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1977

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 159

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

423.99

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1969

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 160

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2001.63

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1952

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 161

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

16879.77

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1967

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 162

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

6298.77

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1970

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 163

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

3.32

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1991

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 164

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

15.16

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1909

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 165

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

37.27

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1960

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 166

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

23814.52

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1958

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 167

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

13971

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1954

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 168

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1813.47

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1963

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 169

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

15923

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1962

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 170

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1759.64

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1966

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 171

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2200

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1958

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 172

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

157.8

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2013

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 173

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

180

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1962

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 174

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

141.98

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1962

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 175

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

190.74

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1992

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 176

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

5004.41

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1941

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 177

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1991

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1958

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 178

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

562.5

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2013

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 179

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

37666

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1968

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 180

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2373

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2007

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 181

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2799

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1986

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 182

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1215

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1953

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 183

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

5289

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1973

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 184

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1369

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1983

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 185

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

109

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1983

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 186

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

4561

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1967

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 187

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

327

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1953

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 188

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

80

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1995

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 189

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

3

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1997

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 190

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

32

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1915

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 191

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

9

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2005

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 192

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

218

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2009

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 193

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

187

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2003

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 194

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1343

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1958

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 195

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

4662

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1981

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 196

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

13845

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1987

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 197

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

51

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1947

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 198

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

284

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2019

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 199

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

30

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1987

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 200

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

96

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2002

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 201

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

86

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2001

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 202

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Liechtenstein

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

87

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2013

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 203

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United Arab Emirates

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

218

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United Arab Emirates

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2018

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 204

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United Arab Emirates

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

3

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United Arab Emirates

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2018

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 205

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Austria

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United Arab Emirates

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2018

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 206

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

382.25

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2015

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 207

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Renewable electricity mix, please specify :Solar, Wind, Hydro

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2034.98

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 208

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Denmark

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

17

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Netherlands

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2009

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 209

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Spain

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

510

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Spain

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 210

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Spain

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

393

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Spain

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 211

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Spain

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

223

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Spain

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 212

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Spain

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

390

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Spain

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2020

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 213

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ France

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Renewable electricity mix, please specify :Solar, Wind, Hydro

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

470.39

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 214

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ France

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

674

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ France

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2010

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 215

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

91322.44

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ REGO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 216

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

533.42

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ REGO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2013

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 217

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Guernsey

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

31

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Portugal

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2011

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 218

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Guernsey

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

166

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Portugal

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2012

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 219

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Guernsey

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

304

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Portugal

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2013

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 220

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Guernsey

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

528

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Portugal

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2014

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 221

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Guernsey

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

35

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Portugal

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2015

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 222

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Guernsey

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Portugal

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 223

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Ireland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

48

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Ireland

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2023

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 224

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Israel

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

129

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Israel

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2024

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 225

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Italy

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2497

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Italy

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2024

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 227

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Italy

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

972

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Italy

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2004

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 228

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Italy

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

743

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Italy

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2020

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 229

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Italy

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

337

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Italy

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 230

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Jersey

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

592

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Sweden

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2020

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 231

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Lebanon

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

6

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Lebanon

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2020

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 232

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Luxembourg

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

92

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Luxembourg

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2019

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 233

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Luxembourg

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

846

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Luxembourg

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2016

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 234

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Luxembourg

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

104

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Norway

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1955

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 235

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Luxembourg

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

3000

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Portugal

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2007

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 236

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Monaco

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

26

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ France

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2012

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 237

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Monaco

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

5

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ France

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2011

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 238

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Monaco

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

6

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ France

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2011

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 239

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Monaco

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Large hydropower (>25 MW)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

956

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ France

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 240

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Netherlands

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

130

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ France

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 241

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Poland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

4345

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Poland

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2023

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 242

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Poland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1350

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Poland

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 243

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Portugal

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

32

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Portugal

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2014

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 244

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Saudi Arabia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

361

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Saudi Arabia

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2023

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 245

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Sweden

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

16

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Sweden

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2020

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 246

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Sweden

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

59

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Sweden

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2019

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 247

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Turkey

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

188

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Turkey

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2017

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 248

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ South Africa

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

537

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ South Africa

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2014

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 249

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Brazil

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

9199

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Brazil

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2018

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 250

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Bermuda

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ REGO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Bermuda

Row 251

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Canada

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

353

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ US-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Canada

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2013

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 252

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Cayman Islands

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

31

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ REGO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Cayman Islands

Row 253

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Chile

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

14

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Chile

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2020

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 254

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Chile

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

8

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Chile

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2017

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 255

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Chile

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

32

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

Row 256

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Colombia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

29

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Colombia

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2023

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 257

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Mexico

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1630

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Mexico

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2013

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 258

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Panama

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

165

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Panama

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2013

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 259

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Peru

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

30

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Peru

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2016

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 260

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Uruguay

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Default delivered renewable electricity from the grid in a market with 95% or more renewable electricity capacity and where there is no mechanism for specifically allocating renewable electricity

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

59

Row 261

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Puerto Rico

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

518

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Puerto Rico

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2009

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 262

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ United States of America

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

76200

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ US-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2009

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 263

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

13738

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ US-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2010

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 264

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

12569

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ US-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2014

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 265

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2992

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ US-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2020

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 266

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ United States of America

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

264

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ US-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2014

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 267

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

9423

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ US-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2014

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 268

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ United States of America

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

16226

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ US-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2008

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 269

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ United States of America

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

779

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ US-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ United States of America

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2008

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 270

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ United States of America

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

5841

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label
[Add row]

(7.30.18) Provide details of your organization's low-carbon heat, steam, and cooling purchases in the reporting year by country/area.

	Sourcing method
Row 1	*Select from:* ☑ None (no purchases of low-carbon heat, steam, or cooling)

[Add row]

(7.30.19) Provide details of your organization's renewable electricity generation by country/area in the reporting year.

Row 1

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:
☑ United States of America

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

0.02

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

45.31

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

45.31

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:
☑ No

Row 2

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

0.05

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

87.57

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

87.57

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:
☑ No

Row 3

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:
☑ Switzerland

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

0.32

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

580.72

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

562.29

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:

☑ No

[Add row]

(7.30.20) Describe how your organization’s renewable electricity sourcing strategy directly or indirectly contributes to bringing new capacity into the grid in the countries/areas in which you operate.

UBS renewable electricity sourcing strategy is strictly aligned to RE100’s technical criteria on generation commissioning date and certificate vintage. We endeavour to go above and beyond other credible claims criteria to ensure that our electricity supply demonstrates a strong chain of custody from generator to end-user, and that the electricity used is most effectively contributing to grid decarbonization. In this respect, we require certificates to be procured ‘in country’ as opposed to ‘in market’, and generation sources should be from pure renewable generators (e.g. no biomass) – accepting deviations only where a legitimate business case is presented. We employ a hierarchical approach to procurement, preferring direct power purchase agreements and renewable electricity contracts to the purchase of energy attribute certificates, and will employ them where our real estate strategy and local market conditions allow. Where we have direct local relationships with generators in complex markets we are able to contract directly for RECs, increasing confidence for stable future demand (for e.g., Singapore, Korea, Japan), whilst signalling to the market that an increase in renewable electricity capacity is in demand. In some of these markets, we actively engage in forums for renewable electricity development that gives us insight to legislative, grid and technological advances which can be leveraged in our procurement of renewable electricity, whilst allowing us to promote directly for renewable electricity market growth. Where we use renewable energy contracts, we utilize the tendering process to exclude suppliers unable to meet our requirements, and work with those that do to continually improve the products we receive. In both instances, this further places demand pressures on suppliers, and we have successfully enhanced products we receive both through tendering and contract management, demonstrating our impact on local markets. Finally, we also proactively work with demand aggregators to procure renewable electricity in our smaller markets – that helps to reduce barriers to sale for smaller renewable producers and provide more options for less developed markets to reach wider, more international market demand.

(7.30.21) In the reporting year, has your organization faced barriers or challenges to sourcing renewable electricity?

	Challenges to sourcing renewable electricity
	Select from:

	Challenges to sourcing renewable electricity
	☑ Yes, in specific countries/areas in which we operate

[Fixed row]

(7.30.22) Provide details of the country/area-specific challenges to sourcing renewable electricity faced by your organization in the reporting year.

Row 1

(7.30.22.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Australia

(7.30.22.2) Reason why it was challenging to source renewable electricity within selected country/area

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Inability to make exclusive renewable electricity usage claims

(7.30.22.3) Provide additional details of the barriers faced within this country/area

Suppliers are unable to provide LGC data to support RE100 credible claims criteria, resulting in secondary market procurement.

Row 2

(7.30.22.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Bahamas

(7.30.22.2) Reason why it was challenging to source renewable electricity within selected country/area

Select all that apply

☑ Lack of credible renewable electricity procurement options (e.g. EACs, Green Tariffs)

(7.30.22.3) Provide additional details of the barriers faced within this country/area

Renewable energy market not developed, and no chain of custody solutions exist.

Row 3

(7.30.22.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Bahrain

(7.30.22.2) Reason why it was challenging to source renewable electricity within selected country/area

Select all that apply

☑ Lack of credible renewable electricity procurement options (e.g. EACs, Green Tariffs)

(7.30.22.3) Provide additional details of the barriers faced within this country/area

Renewable energy market not developed, and no chain of custody solutions exist.

Row 4

(7.30.22.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Bermuda

(7.30.22.2) Reason why it was challenging to source renewable electricity within selected country/area

Select all that apply

☑ Lack of credible renewable electricity procurement options (e.g. EACs, Green Tariffs)

(7.30.22.3) Provide additional details of the barriers faced within this country/area

Renewable energy market not developed, and no chain of custody solutions exist. Utilisation of REGOs as a UK Overseas Territory is not an ideal alternative as the chain of custody is lost.

Row 5

(7.30.22.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Cayman Islands

(7.30.22.2) Reason why it was challenging to source renewable electricity within selected country/area

Select all that apply

☑ Lack of credible renewable electricity procurement options (e.g. EACs, Green Tariffs)

(7.30.22.3) Provide additional details of the barriers faced within this country/area

Renewable energy market not developed, and no chain of custody solutions exist. Utilisation of REGOs as a UK Overseas Territory is not an ideal alternative as the chain of custody is lost.

Row 6

(7.30.22.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ China

(7.30.22.2) Reason why it was challenging to source renewable electricity within selected country/area

Select all that apply

☑ Regulatory instability

(7.30.22.3) Provide additional details of the barriers faced within this country/area

GECs can only be purchased and retired by entities registered in the PRC, creating barriers for foreign invested entities to participate in the national market.

Row 7

(7.30.22.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Hong Kong SAR, China

(7.30.22.2) Reason why it was challenging to source renewable electricity within selected country/area

Select all that apply
☑ Regulatory instability

(7.30.22.3) Provide additional details of the barriers faced within this country/area

GECs can only be purchased and retired by entities registered in the PRC, creating barriers for foreign invested entities to participate in the national market.

Row 8

(7.30.22.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Japan

(7.30.22.2) Reason why it was challenging to source renewable electricity within selected country/area

Select all that apply
☑ Regulatory instability

(7.30.22.3) Provide additional details of the barriers faced within this country/area

The co-existence of the NFC and J-Credit regimes creates confusion as to the most effective solution, and regarding the administration of each. Certificates can only be purchased and retired by entities registered in Japan, creating barriers for foreign invested entities to participate in the national market.

Row 9

(7.30.22.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Puerto Rico

(7.30.22.2) Reason why it was challenging to source renewable electricity within selected country/area

Select all that apply

☑ Inability to buy Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs) in small quantities

☑ Limited supply of renewable electricity in the market

☑ Small load

(7.30.22.3) Provide additional details of the barriers faced within this country/area

National renewable energy generation is (and hence RECs are) limited. Utilisation of US-RECs as a Unincorporated Territory of the USA is not an ideal alternative as the chain of custody is lost.

Row 10

(7.30.22.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Qatar

(7.30.22.2) Reason why it was challenging to source renewable electricity within selected country/area

Select all that apply

☑ Lack of electricity market structure supporting bilateral PPAs

(7.30.22.3) Provide additional details of the barriers faced within this country/area

Currently just 800MWp of installed solar capacity in Qatar means renewable electricity remains just 5% of total generation. Qatar is seeking to establish the I-REC tracking system, but this is not yet available in country.

Row 11

(7.30.22.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Republic of Korea

(7.30.22.2) Reason why it was challenging to source renewable electricity within selected country/area

Select all that apply

☑ Lack of market data

☑ Limited supply of renewable electricity in the market

☑ Prohibitively priced renewable electricity

☑ Regulatory instability

(7.30.22.3) Provide additional details of the barriers faced within this country/area

Ongoing lack of available generation, and difficulties in evidencing credible claims through supply arrangements.

Row 12

(7.30.22.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Russian Federation

(7.30.22.2) Reason why it was challenging to source renewable electricity within selected country/area

Select all that apply

☑ Lack of credible renewable electricity procurement options (e.g. EACs, Green Tariffs)

☑ Regulatory instability

(7.30.22.3) Provide additional details of the barriers faced within this country/area

Due to on-going challenges with IREC sanctioning Russia, RECs can only be purchased through supply arrangements, which renders routes to markets for tenants unavailable. Local suppliers also cannot commit to renewable sourced energy.

Row 13

(7.30.22.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Saudi Arabia

(7.30.22.2) Reason why it was challenging to source renewable electricity within selected country/area

Select all that apply

☑ Lack of credible renewable electricity procurement options (e.g. EACs, Green Tariffs)

(7.30.22.3) Provide additional details of the barriers faced within this country/area

Renewable energy market not developed, and no chain of custody solutions exist.

Row 14

(7.30.22.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Singapore

(7.30.22.2) Reason why it was challenging to source renewable electricity within selected country/area

Select all that apply

☑ Limited supply of renewable electricity in the market

☑ Prohibitively priced renewable electricity

(7.30.22.3) Provide additional details of the barriers faced within this country/area

Low wind speeds and land mass limit the opportunities for renewable energy deployment in the country and interconnectors with the ASEAN networks countries aren't sufficient to represent a wider market boundary. Limited renewable energy pushes up prices, yet demand continues to outstrip supply.

Row 15

(7.30.22.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Taiwan, China

(7.30.22.2) Reason why it was challenging to source renewable electricity within selected country/area

Select all that apply

☑ Limited supply of renewable electricity in the market

☑ Prohibitively priced renewable electricity

☑ Regulatory instability

(7.30.22.3) Provide additional details of the barriers faced within this country/area

Subsidies for fossil fuels means renewable generators increase RECs costs to offset the artificially low energy price required to compete with fossil fuel generation.

Row 16

(7.30.22.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

(7.30.22.2) Reason why it was challenging to source renewable electricity within selected country/area

Select all that apply

☑ Inability to buy Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs) in small quantities

(7.30.22.3) Provide additional details of the barriers faced within this country/area

Administrative costs for suppliers transacting small volumes reduces supplier interest and makes procurement challenging.
[Add row]

(7.45) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

6.23e-7

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

30274.49

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:
☑ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

48610980000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:
☑ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

45

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☑ Change in renewable energy consumption

☑ Other emissions reduction activities

☑ Change in revenue

(7.45.9) Please explain

*While total revenue increased year on year UBS kept optimizing it's real estate portfolio and increased it's renewable energy coverage which resulted in lower Scope 1+2 total emissions. Intensity figure is 0.000000623. The percentage change from the previous year is calculated based on the GHG emissions per total revenue intensity figure, by comparing the current year's intensity with the previous year's intensity. For 2023, we used the updated Scope 1 and 2 emissions values to calculated the numerator of the 2023 intensity figure. Variation % = {(intensity 2024) - (intensity 2023)} / (intensity 2023) * 100 = {(30274.49/48610980000)-(46278.408/40833980000)} / (46278.408/40833980000) *100 = 45%*

Row 2

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.27

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

30274.49

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☑ full time equivalent (FTE) employee

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

111643.18

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

29

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☑ Change in renewable energy consumption

☑ Other emissions reduction activities

☑ Other, please specify :total FTE change

(7.45.9) Please explain

*Total FTE (annual average value used) decreased by 8% while UBS kept optimizing it's real estate portfolio and increased it's renewable energy coverage which resulted in lower Scope 1+2 total emissions by 35%. The percentage change from the previous year is calculated based on the GHG emissions per FTE intensity figure, by comparing the current year's intensity with the previous year's intensity. For 2023, we used the updated Scope 1 and 2 emissions values to calculated the numerator of the 2023 intensity figure. Variation % = {(intensity 2024) - (intensity 2023)} / (intensity 2023) * 100 = {(30274.49/111643.18)-(46278.408/121626)} / (46278.408/121626) *100 = 29%*
[Add row]

(7.52) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

Row 1

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:
☑ Energy usage

(7.52.2) Metric value

6084

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

kWh/FTE

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

111643.18

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

2

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.52.7) Please explain

Optimization of real estate portfolio followed the same trend as FTE.

Row 2

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :Business travel

(7.52.2) Metric value

3211

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

Pkm / FTE

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

111643.18

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

26

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:
☑ Increased

(7.52.7) Please explain

Business travel distance per FTE

Row 3

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :Paper consumption

(7.52.2) Metric value

21.5

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

kg / FTE

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

111643.18

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

22

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.52.7) Please explain

Paper consumption per FTE decreased year on year as a result of optimization of business processes following the entity merger in prior year.

Row 4

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:
☑ Waste

(7.52.2) Metric value

62.7

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

kg / FTE

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

111643.18

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

10

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.52.7) Please explain

Prior year values were inflated (compared to current reporting year) by a single material disposal in one of waste categories.

Row 5

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :Water

(7.52.2) Metric value

11

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

m3 / FTE

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

111643.18

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

11

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:
☑ Increased

(7.52.7) Please explain

Water consumption per FTE intensity metric increased due to lower reported FTE figures.

Row 6

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :CO2 footprint

(7.52.2) Metric value

9.6

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

t / FTE

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

111643.18

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

16

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.52.7) Please explain

*Total GHG footprint scope 1,2,3 (cat. 1-14) intensity per FTE decreased mostly due lower reported scope 3 emissions which in turn was driven by lower cat.1 emissions. The percentage change from the previous year is calculated based on the GHG emissions per FTE intensity figure, by comparing the current year's intensity with the previous year's intensity. For 2023, we used the updated Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions values to calculated the numerator of the 2023 intensity figure. Variation % = {(intensity 2024) - (intensity 2023)} / (intensity 2023) * 100 = {(1075932.49/111643.18)-(1400961.408/121626)} / (1400961.408 /121626) *100 = 16.34% [Add row]*

(7.53) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

☑ Absolute target

☑ Portfolio target

(7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 3

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, we consider this a science-based target, but we have not committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative within the next two years

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

12/30/2024

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/30/2023

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

20796

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

25482

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

46278.000

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/30/2035

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

90

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

4627.800

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

18168

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

12107

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

30275.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

38.42

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ New

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

We have replaced our original 2025 scope 1 and 2 target as disclosed in the UBS Group Sustainability Report 2023 with a new scope 1 and market-based scope 2 net-zero target to be achieved by 2035 that is in line with net-zero guidelines. The new target reflects our enlarged corporate real estate portfolio following the acquisition of the Credit Suisse Group and considers the latest definition of a "net-zero target" in the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/2772 (CSRD).1 We aim to, at a minimum, reduce our emissions by 90% against our 2023 baseline of 46,278 metric tons of CO2e before neutralizing any residual emissions through the purchase of carbon removal credits. Scope 1 emissions include emissions from burning fossil fuels (e.g. heating oil, natural gas) in buildings, loss of refrigerants and fuels used in business-related travel in vehicles owned by the company. Emissions are calculated using measured activity data at building and country level for the following environmental accounts: natural gas, heating oil, diesel /heating oil for emergency power supply, biomass, wood pellets, wood chips, fuel consumption for own cars, fuel consumption for own jets and refrigerants. Measured activity data is converted into GHG emissions by means of specific related emission factors from DEFRA. Scope 2 emissions include emissions from purchased electricity, including electricity related to IT usage at various types of data hosting facility not under UBS operational control, and cooling, district heating and other types of heating systems (e.g. steam) used in buildings. Measured and estimated activity data is converted into GHG emissions by means of specific related emission factors from DEFRA, EPA and the IEA. In addition, where specific provider-based information regarding the fuel sources for district heating could be obtained, a corresponding emission factor was used. The target is defined using market-based accounting for Scope 2 emissions. There are no material source exclusions within these categories.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Scope 1 and market-based scope 2 net-zero target to be achieved by 2035 that is in line with net-zero guidelines. We aim to, at a minimum, reduce our emissions by 90% against our 2023 baseline of 46,278 metric tons of CO2e before neutralizing any residual emissions through the purchase of carbon removal credits.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

UBS plans to achieve its 2035 Scope 1 and market-based scope 2 net zero target by phasing out fossil fuel heating systems and replacing them with renewable alternatives where feasible, optimizing building energy efficiency through insulation improvements, HVAC upgrades, and LED installations, and continuing to rationalize its enlarged real estate footprint following the Credit Suisse acquisition. The bank is committed to sourcing 100% renewable electricity by 2026 in line with RE100, in markets where credible renewable electricity generation and tracking systems exist. In 2024, 99.8% of the electricity we used across our global real estate portfolio was from renewable sources, with 30% of bundled electricity and 70% of unbundled electricity coming from such sources. Out of our total gross scope 2 emissions, 91% is covered by contractual instruments. For some locations, we are also dependent on municipal action to develop or decarbonize district heating systems, as electrification with the current infrastructure or location is not a viable alternative. UBS applies an internal carbon price of USD 400 per ton CO_2e in capital decisions to prioritize low-carbon investments and actively manages locked-in emissions from assets with fossil-fuel heating. Residual emissions, after achieving at least a 90% reduction, will be neutralized with high-quality carbon removal credits post-2035. In 2024, our scope 1 and net scope 2 emissions reduced by 35% against our baseline. This reduction was mainly driven by the consolidation of our real estate footprint and our increased coverage of renewable electricity. Accompanying our scope 1 and 2 net-zero target, we also aim to reduce by 2030 our absolute energy consumption by 35% compared with our 2023 baseline. The ambition level of this energy reduction target was set through forecasting the expected energy usage reductions resulting from the implementation of the decarbonization levers and actions described below. In 2024, we achieved a 10% reduction in energy use compared with our baseline, driven by the consolidation

and energy optimization of our real estate and data centers. Our energy reduction target also contributes to mitigating the risk of not being able to secure full coverage of renewable electricity.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

Row 2

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 2

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not anticipate setting one in the next two years

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

12/30/2021

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

☑ Scope 3

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services

☑ Scope 3, Category 3 – Fuel- and energy- related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

☑ Scope 3, Category 5 – Waste generated in operations

☑ Scope 3, Category 6 – Business travel

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/30/2019

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

26851

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

128679

(7.53.1.14) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

7645

(7.53.1.16) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

48586

(7.53.1.18) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3585

(7.53.1.19) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

129856

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

189672.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

345202.000

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

(7.53.1.35) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.37) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.39) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.40) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.52) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/30/2050

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

100

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

18168

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

12107

(7.53.1.59) Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

810469

(7.53.1.61) Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

41895

(7.53.1.63) Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1068

(7.53.1.64) Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

81964

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

935396.000

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

965671.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

-179.74

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Retired

(7.53.1.81) Explain the reasons for the revision, replacement, or retirement of the target

Following a review of our own operations target for scopes 1 and 2 (as disclosed in the UBS Group Sustainability Report 2023) for the integrated organization, we have set a new 1.5°C-aligned scope 1 and 2 net-zero target to be achieved by 2035. The target reflects our enlarged corporate real estate portfolio following the acquisition of the Credit Suisse Group and considers the latest definition of a "net-zero target" in the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD). Following a comprehensive review of our operational emissions targets for Scopes 1 and 2, we have decided to retire the former net-zero 2050 target for these scopes, including limited Scope 3 emissions. This decision reflects two major developments: the integration of Credit Suisse Group, which significantly expanded our corporate real estate footprint, and the substantial enlargement of our Scope 3 Category 1 emissions boundary. Notably, our 2023 GHG emissions were restated to incorporate data enhancements, the inclusion of additional Scope 3 categories, and an expanded boundary for Scope 3 Category 1 emissions. As a result, Category 1 emissions for 2023 increased from 3,941 tCO_2e (as published in the 2023 Sustainability Report) to 1,125,611 tCO_2e in the 2024 edition. This substantial revision underscores the importance of recalibrating our targets to ensure they remain credible, science-based, and aligned with the scale of our integrated operations.

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

GHG emissions sources are included as follows: Direct emissions (scope 1) incurred through: burning of fossil fuels (e.g. heating oil, gas), loss of refrigerants, use of company vehicles. Indirect emissions (scope 2) incurred through: purchased electricity, including electricity related to IT usage at various type of data hosting facilities not under UBS operational control; district heating and cooling of buildings. Other indirect GHG emissions (scope 3) incurred through: paper consumption, waste

generation, water usage, business travel in non-company-owned or –controlled vehicles such as rental cars, employee cars, trains, commercial planes or chartered jets, energy related activities not covered under scopes 1 and 2. The remaining emissions may be in excess of the approximately 5–10% residuals required for net zero (per the definition of a "net-zero target" by the ESRS E1 Climate Change per delegated act, adopted on 31 July 2023), which is our ambition for 2050. We recognize there is more to do and aim to phase in additional scope 3 activities over time.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Net Zero GHG emissions across our scope 1, 2 and specified scope 3 activities

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

Row 3

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 1

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not anticipate setting one in the next two years

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

12/29/2020

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/30/2019

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

26851

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

128679

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

155530.000

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/30/2025

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

100

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

18168

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

12107

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

30275.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

80.53

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Retired

(7.53.1.81) Explain the reasons for the revision, replacement, or retirement of the target

We have replaced our original 2025 scope 1 and 2 target as disclosed in the UBS Group Sustainability Report 2023 with a new scope 1 and 2 net-zero target to be achieved by 2035 that is in line with net-zero guidelines. The new target reflects our enlarged corporate real estate portfolio following the acquisition of the Credit Suisse Group and considers the latest definition of a "net-zero target" in the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/2772 (CSRD).1 We aim to, at a minimum, reduce our emissions by 90% against our 2023 baseline of 46,278 metric tons of CO2e before neutralizing any residual emissions through the purchase of carbon removal credits.

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

GHG emissions sources are included as follows: Direct emissions (scope 1) incurred through: burning of fossil fuels (e.g. heating oil, gas), loss of refrigerants, use of company vehicles. Indirect emissions (scope 2) incurred through: purchased electricity, including electricity related to IT usage at various type of data hosting facilities not under UBS operational control; district heating and cooling of buildings. The remaining scope 1 and 2 emissions may be in excess of the approximately 5–10% residuals required for net zero (per the definition of a "net-zero target" by the ESRS E1 Climate Change per delegated act, adopted on 31 July 2023), which is our ambition for 2050. In 2024, we will be reviewing our 2025 scope 1 and 2 target for achievability for the combined organization and alignment with latest guidance. This is the target definition and wording as published in the Sustainability report 2023. As mentioned in the second paragraph above, we are currently in the process of updating this target to align with the effects of the combined firm and ESRS E1 requirements. The new target is expected to be published in the 2024 Annual disclosure suite.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Net Zero Scope 1, 2 by 2025

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

Row 4

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 4

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, we consider this a science-based target, but we have not committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative within the next two years

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

12/30/2024

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/30/2023

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

20796

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

25482

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

46278.000

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

57

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

19899.540

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

18168

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

12107

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

30275.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

60.67

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ New

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This interim target covers our scope 1 and market-based scope 2 emissions across all our global own operations. Scope 1 emissions include emissions from burning fossil fuels (e.g. heating oil, natural gas) in buildings, loss of refrigerants and fuels used in business-related travel in vehicles owned by the company. Emissions are calculated using measured activity data at building and country level for the following environmental accounts: natural gas, heating oil, diesel /heating oil for emergency power supply, biomass, wood pellets, wood chips, fuel consumption for own cars, fuel consumption for own jets and refrigerants. Measured activity data is converted into GHG emissions by means of specific related emission factors from DEFRA. Scope 2 emissions include emissions from purchased electricity, including electricity related to IT usage at various types of data hosting facility not under UBS operational control, and cooling, district heating and other types of heating systems (e.g. steam) used in buildings. Measured and estimated activity data is converted into GHG emissions by means of specific related emission factors from DEFRA, EPA and the IEA. In addition, where specific provider-based information regarding the fuel sources for district heating could be obtained, a corresponding emission factor was used. The target is defined using market-based accounting for Scope 2 emissions. There are no material source exclusions within these categories. This interim target does not include the use of any carbon removal credits.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

This target covers our scope 1 and market-based scope 2 emissions across all our global own operations. As part of the pathway toward 2035, we also defined a 2030 interim target to reduce our scope 1 and net scope 2 emissions by 57% against our 2023 baseline. This interim target does not include the use of any carbon removal credits.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

UBS plans to achieve its 2035 Scope 1 and 2 net zero target (and therefore its interim 2030 Scope 1 and market-based Scope 2 target) by phasing out fossil fuel heating systems and replacing them with renewable alternatives where feasible, optimizing building energy efficiency through insulation improvements, HVAC upgrades, and LED installations, and continuing to rationalize its enlarged real estate footprint following the Credit Suisse acquisition. The bank is committed to sourcing 100% renewable electricity by 2026 in line with RE100, in markets where credible renewable electricity generation and tracking systems exist. In 2024, 99.8% of the electricity we used across our global real estate portfolio was from renewable sources, with 30% of bundled electricity and 70% of unbundled electricity coming from such sources. Out of our total gross scope 2 emissions, 91% is covered by contractual instruments. For some locations, we are also dependent on municipal action to develop or decarbonize district heating systems, as electrification with the current infrastructure or location is not a viable alternative. UBS applies an internal carbon price of USD 400 per ton CO_2e in capital decisions to prioritize low-carbon investments and actively manages locked-in emissions from assets with fossil-fuel heating. Residual emissions, after achieving at least a 90% reduction, will be neutralized with high-quality carbon removal credits post-2035. In 2024, our scope 1 and net scope 2 emissions reduced by 35% against our baseline. This reduction was mainly driven by the consolidation of our real estate footprint and our increased coverage of renewable electricity. Accompanying our scope 1 and 2 net-zero target, we also aim to reduce by 2030 our absolute energy consumption by 35% compared with our 2023 baseline. The ambition level of this energy reduction target was set through forecasting the expected energy usage reductions resulting from the implementation of the decarbonization levers and actions described below. In 2024, we achieved a 10% reduction in energy use compared with our baseline, driven by the consolidation and energy optimization of our real estate and data centers. Our energy reduction target also contributes to mitigating the risk of not being able to secure full coverage of renewable electricity.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

[Add row]

(7.53.4) Provide details of the climate-related targets for your portfolio.

Row 1

(7.53.4.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Por1

(7.53.4.2) Target type

Select from:

☑ Sector Decarbonization Approach (SDA)

(7.53.4.4) Methodology used when setting the target

Select from:

☑ A combination of the above

(7.53.4.5) Date target was set

12/31/2023

(7.53.4.6) Target is set and progress against it is tracked at

Select from:

☑ Sector level

(7.53.4.7) Sector

Select from:

☑ Power generation

(7.53.4.8) Portfolios covered by the target

Select all that apply

☑ Banking (Bank)

(7.53.4.10) Asset classes covered by the target

Select all that apply

☑ Loans

☑ Undrawn loan commitments

(7.53.4.12) Target type: Absolute or intensity

Select from:

☑ Intensity

(7.53.4.14) % of portfolio emissions covered by the target

11.1

(7.53.4.16) Metric (or target numerator if intensity)

Select from:
☑ Other, SDA metric please specify :kg CO2e

(7.53.4.17) Target denominator

Select from:
☑ Other, SDA denominator please specify :MWh

(7.53.4.18) % of portfolio covered in relation to total portfolio value

0.5

(7.53.4.21) Frequency of target reviews

Select from:
☑ Annually

(7.53.4.22) End date of base year

12/31/2021

(7.53.4.23) Figure in base year

339

(7.53.4.24) We have an interim target

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.53.4.25) End of interim target year

12/30/2030

(7.53.4.26) Figure in interim target year

136

(7.53.4.27) End date of target

12/30/2050

(7.53.4.28) Figure in target year

0

(7.53.4.29) Figure in reporting year

227

(7.53.4.30) % of target achieved relative to base year

33.03834808259587

(7.53.4.31) Target status in reporting year

Select from:
☑ Underway

(7.53.4.34) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:
☑ Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and it has been set in line with the Glasgow Financial Alliance for Net Zero (GFANZ) commitments, but we have not committed to seek validation by the Science Based Targets initiative within the next two years

(7.53.4.35) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.4.37) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

*– Financial indicator: gross lending exposure (loans and advances to customers, guarantees and irrevocable loan commitments). – Capital markets transactions, derivatives, treasury holdings and loans that are traded on a market are excluded. Fair value loans have been assessed as immaterial and excluded since 2023 to align with climate risk disclosures. – A materiality threshold of USD 1m is applied for corporate loans. – The scope includes clients where more than 25% of their revenues are derived from in scope activities (except for coal, which is 5%). - Value chain coverage: power generation and integrated electric utility companies are included. Power transmission and distribution companies, energy storage and manufacturers of power plant parts are out of scope (7. ***Please note that year 2050 is the convergence year, and this figure represents the convergence value used to define our interim target, not identified in our reporting as "target year". Also note the IEA 2050 expected intensity used as convergence value is -4 gCO2/kWh, however negative figures cannot be entered in this platform*** *** % of portfolio covered in relation to total portfolio value: As a % of total loans and advances to customers (See SR24 supplement page 22) ***% of portfolio emissions covered by the target: Over total financed emissions based on drawn exposure, for which data and methodologies are available. Covers non-financial corporates and real estate mortgages.*

(7.53.4.38) Target objective

Our power generation portfolio mainly consists of corporate clients in the IB, P&C,& GWM. As at the end of 2023, our estimated emissions intensity for the portfolio had decreased by 33% against the 2021 baseline, with an emissions intensity of 227 kg CO2e / MWh. The reduction was primarily driven by a decrease in exposure to clients with relatively high carbon intensity, incl. loans that were classified as non-core. In P&C, our clients in the power generation sector, who have a significant share of renewable energy production in Switzerland, further contributed to our emissions intensity being below the IEA benchmark. Our estimated emission intensity is 23% below the 2023 level of our indicative trend line to 2030 (294 kg CO2e / MWh). We expect a further decrease in intensity based on our assessment of our clients' disclosed decarbonization commitments, assuming that our clients realize those decarbonization commitments. We aim to manage our portfolio by engaging with our clients to support them in adapting their energy mix & increase our own exposure to sources of energy with lower emissions. We expect the reduction of loans that were classified as non-core to further contribute to a decrease in the portfolio intensity. Reaching our target requires collaboration across the private & public sectors. The sector remains dependent on the right policies, incentives & frameworks to be in place.

Row 2

(7.53.4.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Por2

(7.53.4.2) Target type

Select from:

☑ Sector Decarbonization Approach (SDA)

(7.53.4.4) Methodology used when setting the target

Select from:

☑ A combination of the above

(7.53.4.5) Date target was set

12/31/2023

(7.53.4.6) Target is set and progress against it is tracked at

Select from:

☑ Sector level

(7.53.4.7) Sector

Select from:

☑ Materials

(7.53.4.8) Portfolios covered by the target

Select all that apply

☑ Banking (Bank)

(7.53.4.10) Asset classes covered by the target

Select all that apply

☑ Loans

☑ Undrawn loan commitments

(7.53.4.12) Target type: Absolute or intensity

Select from:

☑ Intensity

(7.53.4.14) % of portfolio emissions covered by the target

4

(7.53.4.16) Metric (or target numerator if intensity)

Select from:

☑ Metric tons CO2e

(7.53.4.17) Target denominator

Select from:

☑ Other, SDA denominator please specify :mt cementitious

(7.53.4.18) % of portfolio covered in relation to total portfolio value

0.1

(7.53.4.21) Frequency of target reviews

Select from:

☑ Annually

(7.53.4.22) End date of base year

12/31/2021

(7.53.4.23) Figure in base year

0.64

(7.53.4.24) We have an interim target

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.53.4.25) End of interim target year

12/30/2030

(7.53.4.26) Figure in interim target year

0.48

(7.53.4.27) End date of target

12/30/2050

(7.53.4.28) Figure in target year

0.02

(7.53.4.29) Figure in reporting year

0.62

(7.53.4.30) % of target achieved relative to base year

3.2258064516129057

(7.53.4.31) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.4.34) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and it has been set in line with the Glasgow Financial Alliance for Net Zero (GFANZ) commitments, but we have not committed to seek validation by the Science Based Targets initiative within the next two years

(7.53.4.35) Target ambition

Select from:
☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.4.37) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

*– Financial indicator: gross lending exposure (loans and advances to customers, guarantees and irrevocable loan commitments). – Capital markets transactions, derivatives, treasury holdings and loans that are traded on a market are excluded. Fair value loans have been assessed as immaterial and excluded since 2023 to align with climate risk disclosures. – A materiality threshold of USD 1m is applied for corporate loans. – The scope includes clients where more than 25% of their revenues are derived from in scope activities (except for coal, which is 5%). − Value chain coverage: counterparties producing cement and clinker are included. Mining of raw materials, production of concrete and users of cement or concrete are out of scope. ***Please note that year 2050 is the convergence year, and this figure represents the convergence value used to define our interim target, not identified in our reporting as "target year".*** *** % of portfolio covered in relation to total portfolio value: As a % of total loans and advances to customers (See SR24 supplement page 22) ***% of portfolio emissions covered by the target: Over total financed emissions based on drawn exposure, for which data and methodologies are available. Covers non-financial corporates and real estate mortgages.*

(7.53.4.38) Target objective

Our cement portfolio consists of corporate clients in Personal & Corporate Banking and the Investment Bank. As at the end of 2023, our estimated emissions intensity for the portfolio had decreased by 3% against the 2021 baseline, with an emissions intensity of 0.62 metric tons of CO2 / metric ton of cementitious. The reduction was primarily driven by a decrease in intensity by our existing clients. Our estimated emissions intensity is 2% above the 2023 level of our indicative trend line to 2030 (0.60 metric tons of CO2 / metric ton of cementitious). We believe our main clients in the cement industry are best in class in terms of ESG (environmental, social and governance) disclosures and externally verified emissions reduction targets, some of which include interim 2030 targets. We will continue to finance our clients' transition, potentially increasing our exposure with appropriate sustainability-linked product offerings or project ring-fencing, and advising on various transactions, such as the acquisition of assets, disposal of certain business lines, equity raises and share buybacks. Reaching our target requires collaboration across the private and public sectors. The sector remains dependent on the right policies and incentive frameworks being in place. Specifically in the cement sector, production emissions intensity has remained flat in recent years, highlighting the need for technological disruption.

Row 3

(7.53.4.1) Target reference number

Select from:
☑ Por3

(7.53.4.2) Target type

Select from:

☑ Sector Decarbonization Approach (SDA)

(7.53.4.4) Methodology used when setting the target

Select from:

☑ A combination of the above

(7.53.4.5) Date target was set

12/31/2023

(7.53.4.6) Target is set and progress against it is tracked at

Select from:

☑ Sector level

(7.53.4.7) Sector

Select from:

☑ Materials

(7.53.4.8) Portfolios covered by the target

Select all that apply

☑ Banking (Bank)

(7.53.4.10) Asset classes covered by the target

Select all that apply

☑ Loans

☑ Undrawn loan commitments

(7.53.4.12) Target type: Absolute or intensity

Select from:

☑ Intensity

(7.53.4.14) % of portfolio emissions covered by the target

2

(7.53.4.16) Metric (or target numerator if intensity)

Select from:

☑ Metric tons CO2e

(7.53.4.17) Target denominator

Select from:

☑ Other, SDA denominator please specify :metric t steel

(7.53.4.18) % of portfolio covered in relation to total portfolio value

0.1

(7.53.4.21) Frequency of target reviews

Select from:

☑ Annually

(7.53.4.22) End date of base year

12/31/2021

(7.53.4.23) Figure in base year

1.75

(7.53.4.24) We have an interim target

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.53.4.25) End of interim target year

12/30/2030

(7.53.4.26) Figure in interim target year

1.28

(7.53.4.27) End date of target

12/30/2050

(7.53.4.28) Figure in target year

0.12

(7.53.4.29) Figure in reporting year

1.41

(7.53.4.30) % of target achieved relative to base year

20.85889570552148

(7.53.4.31) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.4.34) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and it has been set in line with the Glasgow Financial Alliance for Net Zero (GFANZ) commitments, but we have not committed to seek validation by the Science Based Targets initiative within the next two years

(7.53.4.35) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.4.37) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

*– Financial indicator: gross lending exposure (loans and advances to customers, guarantees and irrevocable loan commitments). – Capital markets transactions, derivatives, treasury holdings and loans that are traded on a market are excluded. Fair value loans have been assessed as immaterial and excluded since 2023 to align with climate risk disclosures. – A materiality threshold of USD 1m is applied for corporate loans. – The scope includes clients where more than 25% of their revenues are derived from in scope activities (except for coal, which is 5%) − Value chain coverage: production of pig iron, steel and coking coal manufacturing and / or steel hot rolled steeling are included. Mining of raw materials, steel finishing and use of steel are out of scope ***Please note that year 2050 is the convergence year, and this figure represents the convergence value used to define our interim target, not identified in our reporting as "target year".*** *** % of portfolio covered in relation to total portfolio value: As a % of total loans and advances to customers (See SR24 supplement page 22) ***% of portfolio emissions covered by the target: Over total financed emissions based on drawn exposure, for which data and methodologies are available. Covers non-financial corporates and real estate mortgages.*

(7.53.4.38) Target objective

Our iron and steel portfolio is concentrated in a small number of clients in the Investment Bank and Personal & Corporate Banking with limited exposure from Global Wealth Management. As at the end of 2023, our estimated emissions intensity for the portfolio had decreased by 20% against the 2021 baseline, with an emissions intensity of 1.41 metric tons of CO2 / metric ton of steel. The reduction was primarily driven by existing clients reducing their carbon intensities, a decrease in loans that were classified as non-core, and an increased share of exposure to secondary steel production clients with lower intensities. Our estimated emissions intensity is 14% below the 2023 level of our indicative trend line to 2030 (1.64 CO2 / metric ton of steel). We expect a further decrease in intensity based on our assessment of our clients' disclosed decarbonization commitments, assuming that our clients realize those decarbonization commitments. We will continue to finance our clients' transition to support shifting production to reduce the sector's reliance on coal while increasing scrap production and the use of direct reduction and electric arc furnaces. Reaching our target requires collaboration across the private and public sectors. The sector remains dependent on the commercialization and scaling up of low-carbon steelmaking technologies, which requires research and development, and robust policy and market incentives.

Row 4

(7.53.4.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Por4

(7.53.4.2) Target type

Select from:

☑ Sector Decarbonization Approach (SDA)

(7.53.4.4) Methodology used when setting the target

Select from:

☑ A combination of the above

(7.53.4.5) Date target was set

12/31/2023

(7.53.4.6) Target is set and progress against it is tracked at

Select from:

☑ Sector level

(7.53.4.7) Sector

Select from:

☑ Fossil Fuels

(7.53.4.8) Portfolios covered by the target

Select all that apply

☑ Banking (Bank)

(7.53.4.10) Asset classes covered by the target

Select all that apply

☑ Loans

☑ Undrawn loan commitments

(7.53.4.12) Target type: Absolute or intensity

Select from:

☑ Absolute

(7.53.4.14) % of portfolio emissions covered by the target

35.4

(7.53.4.16) Metric (or target numerator if intensity)

Select from:

☑ Other, SDA metric please specify :Million tonnes CO2e

(7.53.4.18) % of portfolio covered in relation to total portfolio value

0.36

(7.53.4.21) Frequency of target reviews

Select from:

☑ Annually

(7.53.4.22) End date of base year

12/31/2021

(7.53.4.23) Figure in base year

64.7

(7.53.4.24) We have an interim target

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.53.4.25) End of interim target year

12/30/2030

(7.53.4.26) Figure in interim target year

19.4

(7.53.4.27) End date of target

12/30/2050

(7.53.4.28) Figure in target year

0

(7.53.4.29) Figure in reporting year

12.9

(7.53.4.30) % of target achieved relative to base year

80.06182380216383

(7.53.4.31) Target status in reporting year

Select from:
☑ Underway

(7.53.4.34) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:
☑ Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and it has been set in line with the Glasgow Financial Alliance for Net Zero (GFANZ) commitments, but we have not committed to seek validation by the Science Based Targets initiative within the next two years

(7.53.4.35) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.4.37) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

*– Financial indicator: gross lending exposure (loans and advances to customers, guarantees and irrevocable loan commitments). – Capital markets transactions, derivatives, treasury holdings and loans that are traded on a market are excluded. Fair value loans have been assessed as immaterial and excluded since 2023 to align with climate risk disclosures. – A materiality threshold of USD 1m is applied for corporate loans. – The scope includes clients where more than 25% of their revenues are derived from in scope activities (except for coal, which is 5%) ***Please note that year 2050 is the convergence year, and this figure represents the convergence value used to define our interim target, not identified in our reporting as "target year".*** *** % of portfolio covered in relation to total portfolio value: As a % of total loans and advances to customers (See SR24 supplement page 22) ***% of portfolio emissions covered by the target: Over total financed emissions based on drawn exposure, for which data and methodologies are available. Covers non-financial corporates and real estate mortgages.*

(7.53.4.38) Target objective

Our fossil fuel portfolio is concentrated in a small number of corporate clients in the Investment Bank and Personal & Corporate Banking with limited exposure from Global Wealth Management. As at the end of 2023, our estimated total financed emissions for the fossil fuels portfolio have decreased by 80% against the 2021 baseline, accounting to 12.9 million metric tons of CO2e. From 2021 to 2022, there was a 29% reduction, primarily driven by an overall reduction of the financed portfolio and a significant decrease in exposure to coal. In 2023 our portfolio had a number of loans that were classified as non-core, and as of 31 December 2023, these loans were no longer held in line with the strategy of the Group, primarily driving the remaining reduction. Our estimated financed emissions are 76% below the 2023 level of our indicative trend line to 2030 (54.6 million metric tons of CO2e). With the remaining concentrated portfolio, we would not expect the same level of emission reductions over the next few years. Achieving our target requires collaboration across the private and public sectors due to the reliance on fossil fuels for energy security and because it is the most affordable source of energy in many countries.

Row 5

(7.53.4.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Por5

(7.53.4.2) Target type

Select from:

☑ Sector Decarbonization Approach (SDA)

(7.53.4.4) Methodology used when setting the target

Select from:

☑ A combination of the above

(7.53.4.5) Date target was set

12/31/2023

(7.53.4.6) Target is set and progress against it is tracked at

Select from:

☑ Sector level

(7.53.4.7) Sector

Select from:

☑ Services

(7.53.4.8) Portfolios covered by the target

Select all that apply

☑ Banking (Bank)

(7.53.4.10) Asset classes covered by the target

Select all that apply

☑ Loans

☑ Undrawn loan commitments

(7.53.4.12) Target type: Absolute or intensity

Select from:

☑ Intensity

(7.53.4.14) % of portfolio emissions covered by the target

12.1

(7.53.4.16) Metric (or target numerator if intensity)

Select from:
☑ Other, SDA metric please specify :kg CO2e

(7.53.4.17) Target denominator

Select from:
☑ Other, SDA denominator please specify :m2 Energy Reference Area

(7.53.4.18) % of portfolio covered in relation to total portfolio value

31.1

(7.53.4.21) Frequency of target reviews

Select from:
☑ Annually

(7.53.4.22) End date of base year

12/31/2021

(7.53.4.23) Figure in base year

38.7

(7.53.4.24) We have an interim target

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.53.4.25) End of interim target year

12/30/2030

(7.53.4.26) Figure in interim target year

21.1

(7.53.4.27) End date of target

12/30/2050

(7.53.4.28) Figure in target year

0.3

(7.53.4.29) Figure in reporting year

34.4

(7.53.4.30) % of target achieved relative to base year

11.197916666666675

(7.53.4.31) Target status in reporting year

Select from:
☑ Underway

(7.53.4.34) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:
☑ Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and it has been set in line with the Glasgow Financial Alliance for Net Zero (GFANZ) commitments, but we have not committed to seek validation by the Science Based Targets initiative within the next two years

(7.53.4.35) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ Well-below 2°C aligned

(7.53.4.37) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

*- Financial indicator: gross lending exposure (loans and advances to customers, guarantees and irrevocable loan commitments). − Real estate scope: residential real estate includes owner-occupied properties and properties rented out on a non-commercial scale. − Regional scope: emissions are estimated for properties in Switzerland only, across the two sectors residential and commercial real estate. Switzerland represents approximately 90% of the UBS Group and Credit Suisse Group exposure as at year end 2023. ***Please note that year 2050 is the convergence year, and this figure represents the convergence value used to define our interim target, not identified in our reporting as "target year".*** *** % of portfolio covered in relation to total portfolio value: As a % of total loans and advances to customers (See SR24 supplement page 22) ***% of portfolio emissions covered by the target: Over total financed emissions based on drawn exposure, for which data and methodologies are available. Covers non-financial corporates and real estate mortgages.*

(7.53.4.38) Target objective

The scope of the decarbonization pathway for residential real (RE) estate lending is limited to our financing activity in Switzerland across Personal & Corporate Banking and Global Wealth Management. The required 45% reduction to realize our 2030 target is slightly more ambitious than the decarbonization rate implied by the Swiss government's Energy Perspectives 2050+ ZERO Basis (EP 2050+) scenario for residential buildings, which is 44%. For the target scope, this scenario is a representative, country-specific pathway, reflective of the government's climate strategy. The EP 2050+ also informs Switzerland's decarb. ambitions for RE as set out in the Swiss Climate and Innovation Act. As at the end of 2023, our estimated emissions intensity for the portfolio had decreased by 11% against the 2021 baseline, with an emissions intensity of 34.4 kg CO2e / m² ERA (Energy Reference Area). The reduction was primarily driven by an increased share of financed properties with non-fossil-fuel heating. Our est. emission intensity is 1% below the 2023 level of our indicative trend line to 2030 (34.8 kg CO2e / m² ERA). To further decarb. our real estate portfolio in alignment with the Swiss government's decarb. ambitions, we remain dependent on tech. advances and concerted policy action, for example, by incentivizing improved building efficiency and the use of non-fossil-fuel heating systems. We will continue to work with the government and our industry peers to align on the required actions.

Row 6

(7.53.4.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Por6

(7.53.4.2) Target type

Select from:

☑ Sector Decarbonization Approach (SDA)

(7.53.4.4) Methodology used when setting the target

Select from:

☑ A combination of the above

(7.53.4.5) Date target was set

12/31/2023

(7.53.4.6) Target is set and progress against it is tracked at

Select from:

☑ Sector level

(7.53.4.7) Sector

Select from:

☑ Services

(7.53.4.8) Portfolios covered by the target

Select all that apply

☑ Banking (Bank)

(7.53.4.10) Asset classes covered by the target

Select all that apply

☑ Loans

☑ Undrawn loan commitments

(7.53.4.12) Target type: Absolute or intensity

Select from:

☑ Intensity

(7.53.4.14) % of portfolio emissions covered by the target

8.1

(7.53.4.16) Metric (or target numerator if intensity)

Select from:

☑ Other, SDA metric please specify :kg CO2e

(7.53.4.17) Target denominator

Select from:

☑ Other, SDA denominator please specify :m2 Energy Reference Area

(7.53.4.18) % of portfolio covered in relation to total portfolio value

13.1

(7.53.4.21) Frequency of target reviews

Select from:

☑ Annually

(7.53.4.22) End date of base year

12/31/2021

(7.53.4.23) Figure in base year

31.3

(7.53.4.24) We have an interim target

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.53.4.25) End of interim target year

12/30/2030

(7.53.4.26) Figure in interim target year

16.2

(7.53.4.27) End date of target

12/30/2050

(7.53.4.28) Figure in target year

0.5

(7.53.4.29) Figure in reporting year

28.5

(7.53.4.30) % of target achieved relative to base year

9.090909090909092

(7.53.4.31) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.4.34) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and it has been set in line with the Glasgow Financial Alliance for Net Zero (GFANZ) commitments, but we have not committed to seek validation by the Science Based Targets initiative within the next two years

(7.53.4.35) Target ambition

Select from:
☑ Well-below 2°C aligned

(7.53.4.37) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

*− Financial indicator: gross lending exposure (loans and advances to customers, guarantees and irrevocable loan commitments).− Real estate scope: Commercial real estate includes rented-out properties in multi-family homes, any other income-producing real estate and own-use commercial real estate. − Regional scope: emissions are estimated for properties in Switzerland only, across the two sectors commercial and residential real estate Switzerland represents approximately 90% of the UBS Group and Credit Suisse Group exposure as at year end 2023. ***Please note that year 2050 is the convergence year, and this figure represents the convergence value used to define our interim target, not identified in our reporting as "target year".*** *** % of portfolio covered in relation to total portfolio value: As a % of total loans and advances to customers (See SR24 supplement page 22) ***% of portfolio emissions covered by the target: Over total financed emissions based on drawn exposure, for which data and methodologies are available. Covers non-financial corporates and real estate mortgages.*

(7.53.4.38) Target objective

The scope of the decarb. pathway for commercial RE lending is limited to our financing activity in Switzerland across P&C & GWM. The required 48% reduction required to realize our 2030 target is in line with the decarbonization rate implied by the Swiss government's EP 2050+ scenario for residential buildings & services, which is also 48%. As at the end of 2023, our est. emissions intensity for the portfolio had decreased by 9% against the 2021 baseline, with an emission intensity of 28.5 kg CO2e / m² ERA. The reduction was primarily driven by an increase in the share of fin. properties with a good-quality building envelope that reduces heat loss. Our est. emissions intensity is 2%+ the 2023 level of our indicative trend line to 2030 (28.0 kg CO2e / m² ERA). To further decarb. our RE portfolio in alignment with the Swiss government's decarb. ambitions, we remain dependent on tech. advances & concerted policy action, for example, by incentivizing improved building efficiency & the use of non-fossil-fuel heating systems. We will cont. to work with the government & our industry peers to align on the required actions. We remain committed to doing our part & supporting our clients in reducing the emissions intensity of their properties.
[Add row]

(7.54) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply
☑ Net-zero targets

(7.54.3) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Row 1

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ NZ1

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

12/31/2021

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:

☑ Banking (Bank)

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

Select all that apply

☑ Por1

☑ Por2

☑ Por3

☑ Por4

☑ Por5

☑ Por6

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

12/30/2050

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, we consider this a science-based target, but we have not committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative within the next two years

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

☑ Scope 3

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Based on qual. & quant. criteria, such as alignment & feasibility (following industry best practice), 2021 was chosen as baseline yr for our decarb. targets across all lending sectors. Our approach to target-setting is based on industry guidance (incl. groups where we remain a member) & our calculation methodology is aligned to global standards such as the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting & Reporting Standard & the PCAF. During the target-setting process, we prioritized sectors that have the highest carbon impact. These incl. the mat. of sectors in terms of financial exposure & the availability of data & applicable methodologies to est. baselines & develop pathways. We performed add. analyses to establish transparency around the contribution of each sector in our portfolio to the total. As defined in PCAF standard, greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions accounting refers to the processes required to consistently measure the amount of GHGs generated, avoided or removed by an entity, allowing it to track & report these emissions over time. For all targets, except iron & steel & cement, for which non-CO2 GHGs are considered not mat., the emissions within scope are the 7 gases mandated under the Kyoto Protocol & to be incl. in national inventories under the UNFCCC – carbon dioxide (CO2), methane (CH4), nitrous oxide (N2O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), sulfur hexafluoride (SF6) & nitrogen trifluoride (NF3). For ease of accounting, these gases are normally reported by data providers & clients as carbon dioxide equivalents (CO2e). Our targets are gross targets, meaning that they do not incl. GHG removals, carbon credits or avoided emissions as means of achieving the targets. We have no mat. sources of perfluorocarbon (PCF), sulphur hexafluoride (SF6) or nitrogen trifluoride (NF3) emissions under our op. control. Emissions fin. from lending activities fall under scope 3, cat. 15, downstream emissions as defined in GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting & Reporting Standard. Fin. emissions reported under scope 3, cat. 15, incl. apportioned scope 1&2 emissions of the counterparties or assets being financed. We incl. scope 3 emissions in our assessment of fin. emissions for the fossil fuels sectors. To est. the emissions from our clients, we rely on data avail. in their own disclosures, data from specialized 3rd party providers & internal data.

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

We aim to support the global economy's aim to transition to net zero by 2050. In 2024, we have updated our climate targets to consider alignment with upcoming regulatory requirements and market standards; a review of the combined organization, reflecting the current state of planning within the firm; and ongoing macro-developments in public policy and climate science projections across the sectors in which we operate. We regularly review our targets and update our disclosures in line with new or enhanced regulatory developments, evolving best practices for the financial sector and climate science. Such reviews may lead us to revise previously agreed voluntary commitments, metrics and methodologies. Further information pertaining to our approach may be found in our Sustainability Reporting on www.ubs.com/sustainability-reporting as well as groups from which sector-level guidance is provided https://www.unepfi.org/net-zero-banking/members/

(7.54.3.12) Do you intend to neutralize any residual emissions with permanent carbon removals at the end of the target?

Select from:

☑ Unsure

(7.54.3.13) Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

We regularly review our targets and update our disclosures in line with new or enhanced regulatory developments, evolving best practices for the financial sector and climate science. Such reviews may lead us to revise previously agreed voluntary commitments, metrics and methodologies. Our climate transition plan does not cover all our business activities. We may add ambitions for additional scope 3 activities over time and on a best-efforts basis based on the availability of appropriate measurement frameworks and data, and the materiality of the relevant activity to UBS. We will continue to publicly disclose our progress on an annual basis and, while we continue to take steps to align our in-scope business activities with the ambitions set out above, it is important to note that progress toward our targets may not be linear. Our priority is to support our clients in the transition to a low-carbon world, including their transition-financing needs. In the area of client investments, our ability to meet our ambitions depends on our obligations to our clients, including fiduciary duties as an investment manager and on the terms of the mandates agreed with clients. We continue to embed sustainability and climate considerations into our operating model, leading to regular adjustment of evaluation and decision-making frameworks, governance structures, control and monitoring processes and underlying systems. Our climate-related ambitions and targets have a critical dependency on the overall progress made by all sectors and countries. Collaboration across the private and public sectors is required. The decarbonization of the global economy, emissions reductions by clients and the realization of our own targets and ambitions all depend on various factors outside our direct influence. Clear guidance from governments through thoughtful regulations, policies and incentives, the development and scaling of key technologies and broader changes in the behavior of society are needed.

Row 3

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ NZ3

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

12/30/2020

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide excluding portfolio

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

Select all that apply

☑ Abs1

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

12/30/2025

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ No, but we anticipate setting one in the next two years

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

GHG emissions sources are included as follows: Direct emissions (scope 1) incurred through: burning of fossil fuels (e.g. heating oil, gas), loss of refrigerants, use of company vehicles. Indirect emissions (scope 2) incurred through: purchased electricity, including electricity related to IT usage at various type of data hosting facilities not under UBS operational control; district heating and cooling of buildings. The remaining scope 1 and 2 emissions may be in excess of the approximately 5–10% residuals required for net zero (per the definition of a "net-zero target" by the ESRS E1 Climate Change per delegated act, adopted on 31 July 2023), which is our ambition for 2050. In 2024, we will be reviewing our 2025 scope 1 and 2 target for achievability for the combined organization and alignment with latest guidance. This is the target definition and wording as published in the Sustainability Report 2023. As mentioned in the second paragraph above, we are currently in the process of updating this target to align with the effects of the combined firm and ESRS E1 requirements. The new target is expected to be published in the 2024 Annual disclosure suite.

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

Minimizing our scope 1 and 2 emissions through energy efficiencies and by switching to more sustainable energy sources; Our first priority in reaching this target is reducing emissions at source. We are accelerating the switch from fossil fuel heating systems to heat pumps or district heating in our real estate and refurbishing our buildings to make them more energy-efficient. In addition, we purchase renewable electricity through recognized instruments (RECs, vPPA, PPA).

(7.54.3.12) Do you intend to neutralize any residual emissions with permanent carbon removals at the end of the target?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.54.3.13) Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?

Select from:

☑ No, we do not plan to mitigate emissions beyond our value chain

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Retired

(7.54.3.18) Explain the reasons for the revision, retirement, or replacement of the target

We have replaced our original 2025 scope 1 and 2 target as disclosed in the UBS Group Sustainability Report 2023 with a new scope 1 and 2 net-zero target to be achieved by 2035 that is in line with net-zero guidelines. The new target reflects our enlarged corporate real estate portfolio following the acquisition of the Credit Suisse Group and considers the latest definition of a "net-zero target" in the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/2772 (CSRD).1 We aim to, at a minimum, reduce our emissions by 90% against our 2023 baseline of 46,278 metric tons of CO2e before neutralizing any residual emissions through the purchase of carbon removal credits.

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

We have replaced our original 2025 scope 1 and 2 target as disclosed in the UBS Group Sustainability Report 2023 with a new scope 1 and 2 net-zero target to be achieved by 2035 that is in line with net-zero guidelines. The new target reflects our enlarged corporate real estate portfolio following the acquisition of the Credit Suisse Group and considers the latest definition of a "net-zero target" in the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/2772 (CSRD).1 The new scope 1 and 2 net-zero target to be achieved by 2035 has been published in UBS Sustainability Report 2024.

Row 6

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ NZ6

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

10/30/2024

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

Select all that apply

☑ Abs3

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

12/30/2035

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, we consider this a science-based target, but we have not committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative within the next two years

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

We have replaced our original 2025 scope 1 and 2 target as disclosed in the UBS Group Sustainability Report 2023 with a new scope 1 and market-based scope 2 net-zero target to be achieved by 2035 that is in line with net-zero guidelines. The new target reflects our enlarged corporate real estate portfolio following the acquisition of the Credit Suisse Group and considers the latest definition of a "net-zero target" in the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/2772 (CSRD).1 We aim to, at a minimum, reduce our emissions by 90% against our 2023 baseline of 46,278 metric tons of CO2e before neutralizing any residual emissions through

the purchase of carbon removal credits. Scope 1 emissions include emissions from burning fossil fuels (e.g. heating oil, natural gas) in buildings, loss of refrigerants and fuels used in business-related travel in vehicles owned by the company. Emissions are calculated using measured activity data at building and country level for the following environmental accounts: natural gas, heating oil, diesel /heating oil for emergency power supply, biomass, wood pellets, wood chips, fuel consumption for own cars, fuel consumption for own jets and refrigerants. Measured activity data is converted into GHG emissions by means of specific related emission factors from DEFRA. Scope 2 emissions include emissions from purchased electricity, including electricity related to IT usage at various types of data hosting facility not under UBS operational control, and cooling, district heating and other types of heating systems (e.g. steam) used in buildings. Measured and estimated activity data is converted into GHG emissions by means of specific related emission factors from DEFRA, EPA and the IEA. In addition, where specific provider-based information regarding the fuel sources for district heating could be obtained, a corresponding emission factor was used. The target is defined using market-based accounting for Scope 2 emissions. There are no material source exclusions within these categories.

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

Scope 1 and market-based scope 2 net-zero target to be achieved by 2035 that is in line with net-zero guidelines. We aim to, at a minimum, reduce our emissions by 90% against our 2023 baseline of 46,278 metric tons of CO2e before neutralizing any residual emissions through the purchase of carbon removal credits.

(7.54.3.12) Do you intend to neutralize any residual emissions with permanent carbon removals at the end of the target?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.54.3.13) Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?

Select from:

☑ No, we do not plan to mitigate emissions beyond our value chain

(7.54.3.14) Do you intend to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation?

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, we plan to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization at the end of the target

(7.54.3.15) Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at the end of the target

We aim to, at a minimum, reduce our emissions by 90% against our 2023 baseline of 46,278 metric tons of CO2e before neutralizing any residual emissions through the purchase of carbon removal credits.

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ New

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

As part of the pathway toward 2035, we also defined a 2030 interim target to reduce our scope 1 and net scope 2 emissions by 57% against our 2023 baseline. This interim target does not include the use of any carbon removal credits.
[Add row]

(7.55) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.55.1) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e
Under investigation	*33*	*`Numeric input*
To be implemented	*40*	*1254.68*
Implementation commenced	*15*	*1717.58*
Implemented	*12*	*455.29*
Not to be implemented	*12*	*`Numeric input*

[Fixed row]

(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes
☑ Smart control system

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

0.32

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:
☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:
☑ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ <1 year

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

☑ Lighting

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

2.13

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 1-2 years

Row 3

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Company policy or behavioral change

☑ Site consolidation/closure

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

316.36

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ <1 year

Row 4

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

☑ Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC)

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

7.64

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

336360

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:
☑ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ 21-30 years

Row 5

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings
☑ Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC)

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

31.51

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:
☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

30546

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

24400

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:
☑ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ >30 years

Row 6

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings
☑ Motors and drives

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

4.32

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

7572

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

35248

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 16-20 years

Row 7

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

☑ Lighting

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

7.43

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

88607

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

1647876

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 16-20 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 16-20 years

Row 8

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

☑ Lighting

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

2.45

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

29220

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

297118

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 11-15 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 16-20 years

Row 9

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings
☑ Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC)

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

0.55

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:
☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

1607

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

1325540

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:
☑ >25 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 16-20 years

Row 10

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

☑ Motors and drives

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

0.05

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

560

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

94181

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ >25 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 21-30 years

Row 11

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

☑ Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC)

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

57.83

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

21865

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

358784

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:
☑ 16-20 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ 16-20 years

Row 12

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings
☑ Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC)

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

24.7

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:
☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

235452

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:
☑ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ 21-30 years
[Add row]

(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:
☑ Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards

(7.55.3.2) Comment

UBS ensures compliance with regulatory requirements by adhering to international standards and frameworks such as the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI), the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosure (TFCD). In addition, UBS fulfils with the EU Energy Efficiency Directive (EED) requirement through its implementation of ISO 50001 energy management standard. These commitments support UBS in identifying and prioritizing areas for emission reduction, tracking progress, and communicating achievements and gaps clearly to stakeholders.

Row 2

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Dedicated budget for other emissions reduction activities

(7.55.3.2) Comment

UBS has set a 1.5°C-aligned net-zero target for Scope 1 and market-based Scope 2 emissions by 2035 with an interim target of 57% reduction for Scope 1 and market-based Scope 2 by 2030, based on 2023 baseline. This commitment drives investment in emission reduction activities to meet these medium-long-term targets. For example, UBS supports and invests in renewable energy projects, renewable electricity agreement (part of its RE100 commitment) and carbon offset initiatives and enhances sustainable practices within its supply chain.

Row 3

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Dedicated budget for energy efficiency

(7.55.3.2) Comment

To reach its energy and environmental targets, UBS invests in energy efficiency measures, such as upgrading building infrastructure, implementing energy-saving technologies, and optimizing energy use across its global operations to reduce operational emissions. In addition, UBS is part of the Energy Model Zurich participating in local initiatives to enhance energy efficiency and reduce GHG emissions. The objective of the firms involved in the Energy Model Zurich is a joint increase in energy efficiency, to optimize investments and corporate costs, and to communicate externally on innovative solutions. In 2020, the Energy Model Zurich agreed with the canton of Zurich and the federal government to set a revised target of increasing energy efficiency by 15% until 2030 based on 2020. In 2007, UBS was awarded the Zurich Energy Model trophy for its achievements and successes in the field of energy efficiency and energy management. As part of the Energy Model Zurich and the target agreement, UBS complies with the different cantonal energy regulations applicable throughout Switzerland.

Row 4

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Employee engagement

(7.55.3.2) Comment

By providing incentives, education, training sessions, and awareness campaigns on environmental matters to its employees and suppliers, UBS encourages people to make the right choices and promote sustainable behavior both at work and in their personal lives. For example, through the year, employees are encouraged to participate in green initiatives, such as reducing office energy consumption (Earth Hour), minimizing waste (zero waste week campaign), and promoting sustainable commuting options (cycle to work).

Row 5

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Financial optimization calculations

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Financial optimization calculations are used to identify and assess projects, which are implemented according to the strength of the business case. Weaker financial cases are considered, calculations where significant opportunity to reduce energy consumption and thus reduce carbon emissions is deemed feasible.

Row 6

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Lower return on investment (ROI) specification

(7.55.3.2) Comment

UBS has adopted a technical standard supporting worldwide oversight of measures taken to improve energy efficiency in fields such as building operation, replacement investments and investment (ROI) rehabilitations. The standard sets energy efficiency target values, for example for heating boilers, chillers and heat pump systems as well as for glazing, facades and lighting. It also specification includes a specification to assess projects according to their live-cycle costs.

Row 7

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Internal price on carbon

(7.55.3.2) Comment

For our construction and refurbishment projects UBS GRESC has implemented a carbon price of 400CHF/t CO2 that is required to be used in the business case for the selection of heating carbon systems or any building design solutions. Project level emissions are assessed in the planning phase, and the total carbon price is referenced alongside other financial factors for decisions making.
[Add row]

(7.73) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services?

Select from:

☑ No, I am not providing data

(7.79) Has your organization retired any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.79.1) Provide details of the project-based carbon credits retired by your organization in the reporting year.

Row 1

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

☑ Agroforestry

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

☑ Carbon removal

(7.79.1.3) Project description

Registry number: VCS2609 The Kuamut Rainforest Conservation Project ('Kuamut Project') aims to protect and restore 83,381 ha of tropical forest in Sabah, Malaysia. The project is located in the Tongod and Kinabatangan Districts of Sabah, Malaysia. The project area is part of a long-term approximately 1-million-hectare concession granted to Yayasan Sabah on a 99-year lease arrangement with the Sabah Forestry Department (acting on behalf of the State Government of Sabah). Yayasan Sabah is a State-owned para-governmental charitable foundation that was formed in 1966 with the aim of 'improving the lives of Malaysians living in Sabah'. Prior to the start of the project, the project area was designated as production forest (Class II). The area had been repeatedly logged in the past and was designated for further commercial exploitation. Project additionality is explicitly demonstrated by preventing 84,000 hectares of commercial logging over 30 years. Had the project not intervened, the resulting carbon emissions over this period would have contributed 16 million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO2e) into the atmosphere. In addition to its contribution to preventing the release of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, the project is protecting an important biodiverse habitat, Despite its ex-logged state, the area is known to support very high populations of elephants, banteng and orangutan, and endangered bird species including Helmeted Hornbill, Bornean Peacock Pheasant and Storms Stork.

(7.79.1.4) Credits retired by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

46200

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of retirement

Select from:

☑ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at retirement?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at retirement

2021

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

☑ Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

☑ VCS/Verra (Verified Carbon Standard)

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

☑ Standardized Approaches

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

☑ Monitoring and compensation

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

☑ Market leakage

☑ Ecological leakage

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

Protection and conservation of 83,381 ha of forest area Conservation of critical biodiversity corridor between protected areas Increased sustainable job opportunities for local community groups Habitat protection for three species of fauna that have a significant threat category Improved conditions for communities by improving health services, education, job creation and entrepreneurship opportunities supported

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

In addition to its contribution to preventing the release of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, the project is protecting an important biodiverse habitat. Despite its ex-logged state, the area is known to support very high populations of elephants, banteng and orangutan, and endangered bird species including Helmeted Hornbill, Bornean Peacock Pheasant and Storms Stork. The project will also improve the conditions for communities by improving access to water quality though the restoration of riparian reserves, generation of direct employment in project activities such as forest restoration, patrolling, etc. The project also aims to improve health services and reduce conflicts with outsiders working in logging concessions who would have arrived in the absence of the project. Furthermore, the project will provide training to community members to improve their skills in tourism, handicraft elaboration and improved agricultural practices as well as facilitate access to markets as well as formal and informal education packages, including for children.

Row 2

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

☑ Peatland protection and restoration

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

☑ Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

Registry number: VCS1477 The Katingan Restoration and Conservation Project ('The Katingan Project') protects and restores 149,800 hectares of peatland ecosystems, to offer local communities sustainable sources of income, and to tackle global climate change. The project lies within the districts of Katingan and Kotawaringin Timur in Central Kalimantan Province and covers one of the largest remaining intact peat swamp forests in Indonesia.

(7.79.1.4) Credits retired by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

30800

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of retirement

Select from:

☑ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at retirement?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at retirement

2020

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

☑ Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

☑ VCS/Verra (Verified Carbon Standard)

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

☑ Standardized Approaches

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

☑ Monitoring and compensation

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream/downstream emissions

☑ Ecological leakage

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

Areas of critical ecosystems and services Areas fundamental to meeting basic needs of local communities Areas critical for traditional identity of communities

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

The Katingan Peatland Restoration and Conservation Project ('The Katingan Project') seeks to protect and restore 149,800 hectares of peatland ecosystems, to offer local people sustainable sources of income, and to tackle global climate change – all based on a solid business model. The project lies within the districts of Katingan and Kotawaringin Timur in Central Kalimantan Province, and covers one of the largest remaining intact peat swamp forests in Indonesia. The area stores vast amounts of CO2, and plays a vital role in stabilizing water flows, preventing devastating peat fires, enriching soil nutrients and providing clean water. It is rich in biodiversity, being home to large populations of many high conservation value species, including some of the world's most endangered; such as the Bornean Orangutan (Pongo pygmaeus) and Proboscis Monkey (Nasalis larvatus). It is surrounded by villages for which it supports traditional livelihoods including farming, fishing, and non-timber forest products harvesting. The project area is located entirely within state-designated production forest. Without the project, the area would be converted to fast-growing industrial timber plantations, grown for pulpwood. The Katingan Project prevents this fate by having obtained full legal control of the production forest area through an Ecosystem Restoration Concession license (ERC; Minister of Forestry Decree SK 734/Menhut-II/2013), blocking the applications of plantation companies.
[Add row]

C12. Environmental performance - Financial Services

(12.1) Does your organization measure the impact of your portfolio on the environment?

	We measure the impact of our portfolio on the climate	Disclosure metric	We measure the impact of our portfolio on biodiversity
Banking (Bank)	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Financed emissions	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Investing (Asset manager)	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Financed emissions ☑ Other, please specify :Investment associated carbon intensity (in t CO2e per USD million invested)	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(12.1.1) Provide details of your organization's financed emissions in the reporting year and in the base year.

Banking (Bank)

(12.1.1.1) Asset classes covered in the calculation

Select all that apply

☑ Loans

☑ Undrawn loan commitments

(12.1.1.2) Financed emissions (metric unit tons CO2e) in the reporting year

9900000

(12.1.1.3) % of portfolio covered in relation to total portfolio value

63

(12.1.1.4) Total value of assets included in the financed emissions calculation

0.00

(12.1.1.6) Emissions calculation methodology

Select from:

☑ The Global GHG Accounting and Reporting Standard for the Financial Industry (PCAF)

(12.1.1.7) Weighted data quality score (for PCAF-aligned data quality scores only)

3

(12.1.1.8) Financed emissions (metric unit tons CO2e) in the base year

16000000

(12.1.1.9) Base year end

12/30/2021

(12.1.1.10) % of undrawn loan commitments included in the financed emissions calculation

100

(12.1.1.11) Please explain the details of and assumptions used in your calculation

The sectors for which decarbonization targets have been set represent USD 352.7bn, or 45%, of the USD 779.4bn in total gross lending exposure for 2023, and 71% of the USD 494.7bn in gross lending exposure for which data and methodologies are available to estimate emissions. These sectors account for 7.2m metric tons of CO2e emissions financed, or 73% of the total financed emissions of 9.9m metric tons. We expect the coverage to change over time as the availability and quality of data improve.

Investing (Asset manager)

(12.1.1.1) Asset classes covered in the calculation

Select all that apply

☑ Equity investments

☑ Fixed income

☑ Cash equivalents/money market instruments

☑ Other, please specify :Multi Asset

(12.1.1.2) Financed emissions (metric unit tons CO2e) in the reporting year

54800000

(12.1.1.3) % of portfolio covered in relation to total portfolio value

48

(12.1.1.4) Total value of assets included in the financed emissions calculation

0.00

(12.1.1.6) Emissions calculation methodology

Select from:

☑ GHG Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard

(12.1.1.8) Financed emissions (metric unit tons CO2e) in the base year

54800000

(12.1.1.9) Base year end

12/30/2024

(12.1.1.10) % of undrawn loan commitments included in the financed emissions calculation

0

(12.1.1.11) Please explain the details of and assumptions used in your calculation

Please refer to page 54, of the Supplement to the UBS Group Sustainability Report 2024, available at ubs.com/sustainabilityreporting for further details, assumptions and exclusions in our calculations.
[Fixed row]

(12.1.3) Provide details of the other metrics used to track the impact of your portfolio on the environment.

Climate change

(12.1.3.1) Portfolio

Select from:
☑ Investing (Asset manager)

(12.1.3.2) Portfolio metric

Select from:
☑ Portfolio carbon footprint (tCO2e/Million invested)

(12.1.3.3) Metric value in the reporting year

56.5

(12.1.3.4) % of portfolio covered in relation to total portfolio value

48

(12.1.3.5) Total value of assets included in the calculation

856333061697.4

(12.1.3.6) % of emissions calculated using data obtained from clients/investees

85

(12.1.3.7) Please explain the details and key assumptions used in your assessment

UBS Asset Management calculates the carbon intensity of individual issuers within a portfolio based on company scope 1 and 2 emissions divided by enterprise value including cash or by revenue, respectively. This is aggregated to a portfolio metric based on weightings within the portfolio and aggregated to UBS Asset Management and equities and fixed income asset-level, based on the calculations described below. A data coverage threshold is applied for inclusion in the metrics calculations. For the purposes of ensuring data quality, portfolios are included in the calculation only where carbon metrics can be calculated for between 50–150% of the value of the portfolio constituents. This variation in carbon metrics coverage arises from the data availability from our data provider as well as from the effect of cash and derivative positions in some portfolios. As this data coverage varies between portfolios, an adjustment is also undertaken, in which the carbon emissions and carbon intensities of individual portfolios are scaled, so that all portfolio carbon metrics are adjusted to reflect 100% data coverage. UBS Asset Management uses MSCI data where this is available and does not develop specific proxy data for these metrics. Approximately 85% of data sourced from MSCI was obtained from the investee - this is based on the Scope 1 2 emissions figure that was reported by companies that were included in the MSCI ACWI Index as of December 2024. Note the scope of the portfolio emissions metrics reported for 2024 is Asset Management, and includes Credit Suisse portfolios which have migrated onto UBS platforms by the end of the year. This process is carried out in waves and will continue until the end of 2025 at a minimum. The scope of the metrics reported for 2023 is UBS AG Asset Management only and excludes Credit Suisse portfolios.
[Add row]

(12.2) Are you able to provide a breakdown of your organization's financed emissions and other portfolio carbon footprinting metrics?

	Portfolio breakdown	Please explain why you do not provide a breakdown of your portfolio impact on the climate
Banking (Bank)	*Select all that apply* ☑ Yes, by industry	*Breakdown provided in question below*
Investing (Asset manager)	*Select all that apply* ☑ Yes, by asset class	*Breakdown provided in question below*

[Fixed row]

(12.2.1) Break down your organization’s financed emissions and other portfolio carbon footprinting metrics by asset class, by industry, and/or by scope.

Row 1

(12.2.1.1) Portfolio

Select from:
☑ Investing (Asset manager)

(12.2.1.2) Portfolio metric

Select from:
☑ Weighted average carbon intensity (tCO2e/Million revenue)

(12.2.1.4) Asset class

Select from:
☑ Equity investments

(12.2.1.6) % of asset class emissions calculated in the reporting year based on total value of assets

72

(12.2.1.7) Value of assets covered in the calculation

542607534474

(12.2.1.8) Financed emissions or alternative metric

90.4

(12.2.1.9) Are you able to provide the gross exposure for your undrawn loan commitment separately from the drawn loan commitment?

Select from:

☑ Not applicable

(12.2.1.12) Please explain the details, assumptions and exclusions in your calculation

Investment-associated emissions are derived from the GHG emissions (scopes 1 and 2) attributed to the issuers and the positions within the investment portfolios we manage. The metrics are calculated for portfolios where emissions data is available and primarily covers our equity, fixed income and multi-asset portfolios, accounting for 48% of the total invested assets of Asset Management. Please refer to page 54, of the Supplement to the UBS Group Sustainability Report 2024, available at ubs.com/sustainabilityreporting for further details, assumptions and exclusions in our calculations.

Row 2

(12.2.1.1) Portfolio

Select from:

☑ Investing (Asset manager)

(12.2.1.2) Portfolio metric

Select from:

☑ Weighted average carbon intensity (tCO2e/Million revenue)

(12.2.1.4) Asset class

Select from:

☑ Fixed income

(12.2.1.6) % of asset class emissions calculated in the reporting year based on total value of assets

44

(12.2.1.7) Value of assets covered in the calculation

134906386647

(12.2.1.8) Financed emissions or alternative metric

130.9

(12.2.1.9) Are you able to provide the gross exposure for your undrawn loan commitment separately from the drawn loan commitment?

Select from:

☑ Not applicable

(12.2.1.12) Please explain the details, assumptions and exclusions in your calculation

Investment-associated emissions are derived from the GHG emissions (scopes 1 and 2) attributed to the issuers and the positions within the investment portfolios we manage. The metrics are calculated for portfolios where emissions data is available and primarily covers our equity, fixed income and multi-asset portfolios, accounting for 48% of the total invested assets of Asset Management. Please refer to page 54, of the Supplement to the UBS Group Sustainability Report 2024, available at ubs.com/sustainabilityreporting for further details, assumptions and exclusions in our calculations.

Row 5

(12.2.1.1) Portfolio

Select from:

☑ Investing (Asset manager)

(12.2.1.2) Portfolio metric

Select from:

☑ Portfolio carbon footprint (tCO2e/Million invested)

(12.2.1.4) Asset class

Select from:

☑ Equity investments

(12.2.1.6) % of asset class emissions calculated in the reporting year based on total value of assets

72

(12.2.1.7) Value of assets covered in the calculation

542607534474

(12.2.1.8) Financed emissions or alternative metric

38.5

(12.2.1.9) Are you able to provide the gross exposure for your undrawn loan commitment separately from the drawn loan commitment?

Select from:

☑ Not applicable

(12.2.1.12) Please explain the details, assumptions and exclusions in your calculation

Investment-associated emissions are derived from the GHG emissions (scopes 1 and 2) attributed to the issuers and the positions within the investment portfolios we manage. The metrics are calculated for portfolios where emissions data is available and primarily covers our equity, fixed income and multi-asset portfolios, accounting for 48% of the total Please refer to page 54, of the Supplement to the UBS Group Sustainability Report 2024, available at ubs.com/sustainabilityreporting for further details, assumptions and exclusions in our calculations.

Row 6

(12.2.1.1) Portfolio

Select from:

☑ Investing (Asset manager)

(12.2.1.2) Portfolio metric

Select from:

☑ Portfolio carbon footprint (tCO2e/Million invested)

(12.2.1.4) Asset class

Select from:

☑ Fixed income

(12.2.1.6) % of asset class emissions calculated in the reporting year based on total value of assets

44

(12.2.1.7) Value of assets covered in the calculation

134889596933

(12.2.1.8) Financed emissions or alternative metric

108.3

(12.2.1.9) Are you able to provide the gross exposure for your undrawn loan commitment separately from the drawn loan commitment?

Select from:

☑ Not applicable

(12.2.1.12) Please explain the details, assumptions and exclusions in your calculation

Investment-associated emissions are derived from the GHG emissions (scopes 1 and 2) attributed to the issuers and the positions within the investment portfolios we manage. The metrics are calculated for portfolios where emissions data is available and primarily covers our equity, fixed income and multi-asset portfolios, accounting for 48% of the total invested assets of Asset Management. Please refer to page 54, of the Supplement to the UBS Group Sustainability Report 2024, available at ubs.com/sustainabilityreporting for further details, assumptions and exclusions in our calculations.
[Add row]

(12.3) State the values of your financing and insurance of fossil fuel assets in the reporting year.

Lending to all fossil fuel assets

(12.3.1) Reporting values of the financing and/or insurance of fossil fuel assets

Select from:

☑ Yes

(12.3.2) Value of the fossil fuel assets in your portfolio (unit currency - as specified in 1.2)

7910000000

(12.3.3) New loans advanced in reporting year (unit currency – as specified 1.2)

0

(12.3.5) % of portfolio value comprised of fossil fuel assets to total portfolio value in reporting year

1.1

(12.3.6) Details of calculation

As defined by the Task Force on Climate related Financial Disclosures (the TCFD), in its expanded definition published in 2021, UBS defines carbon-related assets through industry-identifying attributes of the firm's banking book. UBS further includes the four non-financial sectors addressed by the TCFD, including, but not limited to, fossil fuel extraction, carbon-based power generation, transportation (air, sea, rail, and auto manufacture), metals production and mining, manufacturing industries, real estate development, chemicals, petrochemicals, and pharmaceuticals, building and construction materials and activities, forestry, agriculture, fishing, food and beverage production, including trading companies that may trade any of the above (e.g. oil trading or agricultural commodity trading companies). This metric is agnostic of risk rating, and therefore may include exposures of companies that may be already transitioning or adapting their business models to climate risks, unlike UBS climate-sensitive sectors methodology, which takes a risk-based approach to defining material exposure to climate impacts. The metric is calculated based on gross lending exposure which consists of total on balance sheet loans and advances to customers and off-balance sheet guarantees and irrevocable loan commitments (within the scope of expected credit loss) and is based on consolidated IFRS numbers (inclusive of purchase price allocation adjustments recorded in UBS Group as a result of the acquisition of Credit Suisse in compliance with IFRS 3, Business Combinations). Economic sectors for the metric calculation are classified according to the Group Industry Code 2.0 (GIC 2.0) which comprises a hierarchical structure, and further dissected using the heatmap segmentation. Internal UBS GIC2 sectors / subsectors are utilized.

Lending to thermal coal

(12.3.1) Reporting values of the financing and/or insurance of fossil fuel assets

Select from:

☑ Yes

(12.3.2) Value of the fossil fuel assets in your portfolio (unit currency - as specified in 1.2)

0

(12.3.3) New loans advanced in reporting year (unit currency – as specified 1.2)

0

(12.3.5) % of portfolio value comprised of fossil fuel assets to total portfolio value in reporting year

0

(12.3.6) Details of calculation

As defined by the Task Force on Climate related Financial Disclosures (the TCFD), in its expanded definition published in 2021, UBS defines carbon-related assets through industry-identifying attributes of the firm's banking book. UBS further includes the four non-financial sectors addressed by the TCFD, including, but not limited to, fossil fuel extraction, carbon-based power generation, transportation (air, sea, rail, and auto manufacture), metals production and mining, manufacturing industries, real estate development, chemicals, petrochemicals, and pharmaceuticals, building and construction materials and activities, forestry, agriculture, fishing, food and beverage production, including trading companies that may trade any of the above (e.g. oil trading or agricultural commodity trading companies). This metric is agnostic of risk rating, and therefore may include exposures of companies that may be already transitioning or adapting their business models to climate risks, unlike UBS climate-sensitive sectors methodology, which takes a risk-based approach to defining material exposure to climate impacts. The metric is calculated based on gross lending exposure which consists of total on balance sheet loans and advances to customers and off-balance sheet guarantees and irrevocable loan commitments (within the scope of expected credit loss) and is based on consolidated IFRS numbers (inclusive of purchase price allocation adjustments recorded in UBS Group as a result of the acquisition of Credit Suisse in compliance with IFRS 3, Business Combinations). Economic sectors for the metric calculation are classified according to the Group Industry Code 2.0 (GIC 2.0) which comprises a hierarchical structure, and further dissected using the heatmap segmentation. Internal UBS GIC2 sectors / subsectors are utilized.

Lending to met coal

(12.3.1) Reporting values of the financing and/or insurance of fossil fuel assets

Select from:

☑ Yes

(12.3.2) Value of the fossil fuel assets in your portfolio (unit currency - as specified in 1.2)

0

(12.3.3) New loans advanced in reporting year (unit currency – as specified 1.2)

0

(12.3.5) % of portfolio value comprised of fossil fuel assets to total portfolio value in reporting year

0

(12.3.6) Details of calculation

As defined by the Task Force on Climate related Financial Disclosures (the TCFD), in its expanded definition published in 2021, UBS defines carbon-related assets through industry-identifying attributes of the firm's banking book. UBS further includes the four non-financial sectors addressed by the TCFD, including, but not limited to, fossil fuel extraction, carbon-based power generation, transportation (air, sea, rail, and auto manufacture), metals production and mining, manufacturing industries, real estate development, chemicals, petrochemicals, and pharmaceuticals, building and construction materials and activities, forestry, agriculture, fishing, food and beverage production, including trading companies that may trade any of the above (e.g. oil trading or agricultural commodity trading companies). This metric is agnostic of risk rating, and therefore may include exposures of companies that may be already transitioning or adapting their business models to climate risks, unlike UBS climate-sensitive sectors methodology, which takes a risk-based approach to defining material exposure to climate impacts. The metric is calculated based on gross lending exposure which consists of total on balance sheet loans and advances to customers and off-balance sheet guarantees and irrevocable loan commitments (within the scope of expected credit loss) and is based on consolidated IFRS numbers (inclusive of purchase price allocation adjustments recorded in UBS Group as a result of the acquisition of Credit Suisse in compliance with IFRS 3, Business Combinations). Economic sectors for the metric calculation are classified according to the Group Industry Code 2.0 (GIC 2.0) which comprises a hierarchical structure, and further dissected using the heatmap segmentation. Internal UBS GIC2 sectors / subsectors are utilized.

Lending to oil

(12.3.1) Reporting values of the financing and/or insurance of fossil fuel assets

Select from:

☑ Yes

(12.3.2) Value of the fossil fuel assets in your portfolio (unit currency - as specified in 1.2)

320000000

(12.3.3) New loans advanced in reporting year (unit currency – as specified 1.2)

0

(12.3.5) % of portfolio value comprised of fossil fuel assets to total portfolio value in reporting year

0.1

(12.3.6) Details of calculation

As defined by the Task Force on Climate related Financial Disclosures (the TCFD), in its expanded definition published in 2021, UBS defines carbon-related assets through industry-identifying attributes of the firm's banking book. UBS further includes the four non-financial sectors addressed by the TCFD, including, but not limited to, fossil fuel extraction, carbon-based power generation, transportation (air, sea, rail, and auto manufacture), metals production and mining, manufacturing industries, real estate development, chemicals, petrochemicals, and pharmaceuticals, building and construction materials and activities, forestry, agriculture, fishing, food and beverage production, including trading companies that may trade any of the above (e.g. oil trading or agricultural commodity trading companies). This metric is agnostic of risk rating, and therefore may include exposures of companies that may be already transitioning or adapting their business models to climate risks, unlike UBS climate-sensitive sectors methodology, which takes a risk-based approach to defining material exposure to climate impacts. The metric is calculated based on gross lending exposure which consists of total on balance sheet loans and advances to customers and off-balance sheet guarantees and irrevocable loan commitments (within the scope of expected credit loss) and is based on consolidated IFRS numbers (inclusive of purchase price allocation adjustments recorded in UBS Group as a result of the acquisition of Credit Suisse in compliance with IFRS 3, Business Combinations). Economic sectors for the metric calculation are classified according to the Group Industry Code 2.0 (GIC 2.0) which comprises a hierarchical structure, and further dissected using the heatmap segmentation. Internal UBS GIC2 sectors / subsectors are utilized.

Lending to gas

(12.3.1) Reporting values of the financing and/or insurance of fossil fuel assets

Select from:
☑ Yes

(12.3.2) Value of the fossil fuel assets in your portfolio (unit currency - as specified in 1.2)

320000000

(12.3.3) New loans advanced in reporting year (unit currency – as specified 1.2)

0

(12.3.5) % of portfolio value comprised of fossil fuel assets to total portfolio value in reporting year

0.1

(12.3.6) Details of calculation

As defined by the Task Force on Climate related Financial Disclosures (the TCFD), in its expanded definition published in 2021, UBS defines carbon-related assets through industry-identifying attributes of the firm's banking book. UBS further includes the four non-financial sectors addressed by the TCFD, including, but not limited to, fossil fuel extraction, carbon-based power generation, transportation (air, sea, rail, and auto manufacture), metals production and mining, manufacturing industries, real estate development, chemicals, petrochemicals, and pharmaceuticals, building and construction materials and activities, forestry, agriculture, fishing, food and beverage production, including trading companies that may trade any of the above (e.g. oil trading or agricultural commodity trading companies). This metric is agnostic of risk rating, and therefore may include exposures of companies that may be already transitioning or adapting their business models to climate risks, unlike UBS climate-sensitive sectors methodology, which takes a risk-based approach to defining material exposure to climate impacts. The metric is calculated based on gross lending exposure which consists of total on balance sheet loans and advances to customers and off-balance sheet guarantees and irrevocable loan commitments (within the scope of expected credit loss) and is based on consolidated IFRS numbers (inclusive of purchase price allocation adjustments recorded in UBS Group as a result of the acquisition of Credit Suisse in compliance with IFRS 3, Business Combinations). Economic sectors for the metric calculation are classified according to the Group Industry Code 2.0 (GIC 2.0) which comprises a hierarchical structure, and further dissected using the heatmap segmentation. Internal UBS GIC2 sectors / subsectors are utilized.

Investing in all fossil fuel assets (Asset manager)

(12.3.1) Reporting values of the financing and/or insurance of fossil fuel assets

Select from:

☑ Yes

(12.3.2) Value of the fossil fuel assets in your portfolio (unit currency - as specified in 1.2)

40922713822

(12.3.5) % of portfolio value comprised of fossil fuel assets to total portfolio value in reporting year

2.4

(12.3.6) Details of calculation

Carbon-related assets are defined as those assets tied to the energy and utilities sectors under the Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS), excluding water utilities and independent power and renewable electricity producer industries. This definition is suggested by the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (2017). This approach gives a higher aggregate number than the MSCI revenue screens used to assess the various sub-categories of fossil fuels. The metric is calculated for the UBS-AM entity, covering our full holdings across traditional asset classes including cash and derivatives, but excluding our Hedge fund and Real Estate and Private Markets business.

Investing in thermal coal (Asset manager)

(12.3.1) Reporting values of the financing and/or insurance of fossil fuel assets

Select from:

☑ Yes

(12.3.2) Value of the fossil fuel assets in your portfolio (unit currency - as specified in 1.2)

1090497179

(12.3.5) % of portfolio value comprised of fossil fuel assets to total portfolio value in reporting year

0.1

(12.3.6) Details of calculation

We define investing in thermal coal as investing in companies that are related to thermal coal mining or thermal coal based power generation. The company can be linked to any GICS sector. Data is provided by MSCI ESG Research. We used the following screening factors: Generation Thermal Coal - Maximum Percentage of Revenue: This factor identifies the maximum percentage of revenue (either reported or estimated) that a company derives from the thermal coal based power generation. Thermal Coal Mining - Maximum Percentage of Revenue: This factor identifies the maximum percentage of revenue (either reported or estimated) that a company derives from the mining of thermal coal (including lignite, bituminous, anthracite and steam coal) and its sale to external parties. It excludes: revenue from metallurgical coal; coal mined for internal power generation (e.g. in the case of vertically integrated power producers); intra-company sales of mined thermal coal; and revenue from coal trading. We used a revenue threshold of 20% for both screen factors to be consistent with the UBS-AM Sustainability Exclusion Policy. The metric is calculated for the UBS-AM entity, covering our full holdings across traditional asset classes including cash and derivatives, excluding our Hedge fund and Real Estate and Private Markets business.

Investing in met coal (Asset manager)

(12.3.1) Reporting values of the financing and/or insurance of fossil fuel assets

Select from:

☑ Yes

(12.3.2) Value of the fossil fuel assets in your portfolio (unit currency - as specified in 1.2)

171187245

(12.3.5) % of portfolio value comprised of fossil fuel assets to total portfolio value in reporting year

0

(12.3.6) Details of calculation

We define investing in met coal as investing in companies that are related to mining of metallurgical coal (including coking coal) and its sale to external parties. The company can be linked to any GICS sector. Data is provided by MSCI ESG Research. We used the following screening factors: Metallurgical Coal - Maximum Percentage of Revenue: This factor identifies the maximum percentage of revenue (either reported or estimated) that a company derives from the mining of metallurgical coal (including coking coal) and its sale to external parties. It excludes revenue from thermal coal, intra-company sales of mined metallurgical coal, and revenue from coal trading. We used a revenue threshold of 20% for the screen factor. The metric is calculated for the UBS-AM entity, covering our full holdings across traditional asset classes including cash and derivatives, excluding our Hedge fund and Real Estate and Private Markets business.

Investing in oil (Asset manager)

(12.3.1) Reporting values of the financing and/or insurance of fossil fuel assets

Select from:

☑ Yes

(12.3.2) Value of the fossil fuel assets in your portfolio (unit currency - as specified in 1.2)

41998843821

(12.3.5) % of portfolio value comprised of fossil fuel assets to total portfolio value in reporting year

2.5

(12.3.6) Details of calculation

Please note that we do not report the values for “investing in oil” and “investing in gas” separately, but combined. We define Investing in oil and gas as investing in companies that are related to oil and gas related activities. The company can be linked to any GICS sector. Data is provided by MSCI ESG Research. We used the following screening factor: O&G Related Activities -Maximum Percentage of Revenue This factor identifies the maximum percentage of revenue (either reported or estimated) that a company derives from oil and gas related activities, including distribution / retail, equipment and services, extraction and production, petrochemicals, pipelines and transportation and refining but excluding biofuel production and sales and trading activities. We used a revenue threshold of 20% for this screen factor to be consistent with the UBS-AM Sustainability Exclusion Policy. The metric is calculated for the UBS-AM entity, covering our full holdings across traditional asset classes including cash and derivatives, excluding our Hedge fund and Real Estate and Private Markets business.

Investing in gas (Asset manager)

(12.3.1) Reporting values of the financing and/or insurance of fossil fuel assets

Select from:

☑ Yes

(12.3.2) Value of the fossil fuel assets in your portfolio (unit currency - as specified in 1.2)

41998843821

(12.3.5) % of portfolio value comprised of fossil fuel assets to total portfolio value in reporting year

2.5

(12.3.6) Details of calculation

Please note that we do not report the values for “investing in oil” and “investing in gas” separately, but combined. We define Investing in oil and gas as investing in companies that are related to oil and gas related activities. The company can be linked to any GICS sector. Data is provided by MSCI ESG Research. We used the following screening factor: O&G Related Activities -Maximum Percentage of Revenue This factor identifies the maximum percentage of revenue (either reported or estimated) that a company derives from oil and gas related activities, including distribution / retail, equipment and services, extraction and production, petrochemicals, pipelines and transportation and refining but excluding biofuel production and sales and trading activities. We used a revenue threshold of 20% for this screen factor to be consistent with the UBS-AM Sustainability Exclusion Policy. The metric is calculated for the UBS-AM entity, covering our full holdings across traditional asset classes including cash and derivatives, excluding our Hedge fund and Real Estate and Private Markets business.
[Fixed row]

(12.5) In the reporting year, did your organization finance and/or insure activities or sectors that are aligned with, or eligible under, a sustainable finance taxonomy? If so, are you able to report the values of that financing and/or underwriting?

Banking (Bank)

(12.5.1) Reporting values of the financing and/or insurance of activities or sectors that are eligible under or aligned with a sustainable finance taxonomy

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to report in the next two years

(12.5.35) Primary reason for not providing values of the financing and/or insurance

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Internal product guidelines in place incorporating several frameworks

(12.5.36) Explain why you are not providing values of the financing and/or insurance

UBS currently discloses volumes and values of sustainable financing activities in line with the minimum requirements for sustainable lending and bond products and transactions set out in the UBS groupwide Sustainable Financing Guideline. UBS must carry out due diligence procedures in accordance with the Group policy on sustainability and climate risks. The guideline applies to all loans and bonds that are labelled, marketed, or promoted as having intentions or objectives to achieve environmental, social or governance ("ESG") outcomes for which UBS acts as a lender, intermediary or issuer. It sets out applicable Sustainable Product Labels as well as a set of minimum requirements for labelling purposes. There is no single sustainability framework underpinning the sustainable financing labels. Our labels are subject to specific criteria, aligned to commonly used industry and market standards (e.g. those issued by the International Capital Market Association (ICMA), the Loan Market Association (LMA), the Loan Syndication & Trading Association (LSTA), the Asia Pacific Loan Market Association (APLMA)) and regulatory requirements such as the EU Green Bond Standard (EuGB).

Investing (Asset manager)

(12.5.1) Reporting values of the financing and/or insurance of activities or sectors that are eligible under or aligned with a sustainable finance taxonomy

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to report in the next two years

(12.5.35) Primary reason for not providing values of the financing and/or insurance

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Limited availability of data

(12.5.36) Explain why you are not providing values of the financing and/or insurance

UBS AM has decided not to report out on taxonomy aligned investment at this time due to: • Limited availability of taxonomy-aligned data published by EEA companies • Low level of coverage of "taxonomy-aligned" data by ESG data providers may be detrimental to market transparency • Current available data may be estimates or model-derived UBS will continue to monitor the data availability and quality in order to support taxonomy alignment reporting when appropriate.
[Fixed row]

(12.6) Do any of your existing products and services enable clients to mitigate and/or adapt to the effects of environmental issues?

	Existing products and services enable clients to mitigate and/or adapt to the effects of environmental issues
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(12.6.1) Provide details of your existing products and services that enable clients to mitigate and/or adapt to the effects of environmental issues, including any taxonomy or methodology used to classify the products and services.

Row 1

(12.6.1.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(12.6.1.2) Product/service enables clients to mitigate and/or adapt to climate change

Select all that apply

☑ Mitigation

☑ Adaptation

(12.6.1.3) Portfolio

Select from:

☑ Investing (Asset manager)

(12.6.1.4) Asset class

Select from:

☑ Equity investments

(12.6.1.5) Type of product classification

Select all that apply

☑ Products that promote environmental and/or social characteristics

☑ Products that have sustainable investment as their core objective

(12.6.1.6) Taxonomy or methodology used to identify product characteristics

Select all that apply

☑ Externally classified using other taxonomy or methodology, please specify :EU benchmark-regulation guided PAB and CTB products

☑ Internally classified

(12.6.1.7) Type of solution financed, invested in or insured

Select all that apply

☑ Energy efficiency measures

☑ Paperless/ digital service

☑ Renewable energy

☑ Other, please specify :Energy transition (fossil to renewables)

(12.6.1.8) Description of product/service

We offer active as well as indexed funds with a wide set of E/S promotion characteristics or Sustainable Investment objectives that are either based on standard broad market equity indices or custom built for specific client needs. We enhanced our climate-related client offering, providing investors with several new solutions that contribute to a lower-carbon economy while satisfying various risk and return objectives. In 2024, we expanded this range and we added two low-carbon ETFs to support the preferences of clients that wish to reduce carbon emissions in their ETF investments: the UBS (Irl) ETF plc – MSCI Canada ESG Universal Low Carbon Select UCITS ETF, and the UBS (Irl) ETF plc – S&P 500 Climate Transition ESG UCITS ETF. These strategies target investee companies reducing carbon emission intensities alongside exclusions in fossil fuel extraction and thermal coal power.

(12.6.1.9) % of portfolio aligned with a taxonomy or methodology in relation to total portfolio value

12.4

(12.6.1.10) % of asset value aligned with a taxonomy or methodology

100

(12.6.1.11) Product considers principal adverse impacts on environmental factors

Select from:

☑ Yes

(12.6.1.12) Details on how the principal adverse impacts on environmental factors are considered in this product

UBS-AM takes adverse impacts into account in a variety of ways across its investment processes. The extent to which adverse impacts are considered depends on the product feature or client objective: Exclusions: There may be instances where investing in certain companies with substantially elevated environmental, social or reputational risks outweigh the benefits. The UBS-AM Exclusion Policy lays out the details of how UBS AM addresses such instances to avoid adverse impacts and the product scope to which exclusions are applied. ESG Integration: Adverse impacts may be considered as part of the risk integration process, which will differ by asset class. Any specific portfolio carbon targets would be disclosed in offering documents. For indexed products, UBS-AM considers sustainability characteristics and risks as part of the relevant index selection process. Creation of Sustainability Focus / Impact products designed to reduce adverse impacts: UBS-AM has developed a number of financial products with a reduced level of adverse impacts. For actively managed SI focused products where UBS-AM is the primary portfolio

manager, sustainability – including the analysis of adverse impacts – plays a role in the investment process. Companies or investments that exhibit elevated sustainability risks are actively avoided through the rule set for portfolio construction of SI focused products. Impact products go one step further, actively seeking to invest in companies and projects with positive social and environmental external impacts on society or the environment. The extent to which adverse impacts are considered depends on the product feature or client objective.

Row 2

(12.6.1.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(12.6.1.2) Product/service enables clients to mitigate and/or adapt to climate change

Select all that apply

☑ Mitigation

☑ Adaptation

(12.6.1.3) Portfolio

Select from:

☑ Banking (Bank)

(12.6.1.4) Asset class

Select from:

☑ Bonds

(12.6.1.5) Type of product classification

Select all that apply

☑ Products that promote environmental and/or social characteristics

☑ Products that have sustainable investment as their core objective

(12.6.1.6) Taxonomy or methodology used to identify product characteristics

Select all that apply

☑ Climate Bonds Taxonomy

☑ Green Bond Principles (ICMA)

☑ Internally classified

(12.6.1.7) Type of solution financed, invested in or insured

Select all that apply

☑ Renewable energy

☑ Ecosystem protection

☑ Ecosystem restoration

☑ Nature-based solutions

☑ Low-emission transport

☑ Regenerative production

☑ Energy efficiency measures

☑ Green buildings and equipment

(12.6.1.8) Description of product/service

The Investment Bank arranged USD 56.0bn GSSS financing through 96 bond deals during 2024 (2023: USD 53.7bn and 102 deals). We continued to solidify our market-leading position in the Swiss franc-denominated market, with the Investment Bank's market share at 31%. Next to Switzerland, our transaction activity in the GSSS bond market continued to be particularly strong in Australia and Brazil. In Australia, we led nine SSA Australian dollar-denominated transactions in 2024. Among these key transactions, we structured and executed the Australian government's inaugural AUD 7bn green treasury bond, the first to be launched from its green bond program as part of its wider sustainable finance strategy. Green treasury bonds are designed to enable investors to back public-sector projects that drive Australia's net-zero transformation forward, support environmental objectives and help finance high-quality sovereign projects with targeted environmental outcomes. They also boost the scale and credibility of the domestic green finance market while attracting green capital to the country. In July 2024, our joint venture in Brazil, UBS BB Investment Bank, acted as global coordinator and sustainability advisor to a Brazilian cosmetics and personal care company on its BRL 1.3bn sustainability-linked debenture. This was the largest debt instrument ever linked to the Amazon. Its specific key performance indicator focused on the level of inputs sustainably sourced from the Amazon.

(12.6.1.9) % of portfolio aligned with a taxonomy or methodology in relation to total portfolio value

100

(12.6.1.10) % of asset value aligned with a taxonomy or methodology

100

(12.6.1.11) Product considers principal adverse impacts on environmental factors

Select from:

☑ No

Row 4

(12.6.1.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(12.6.1.2) Product/service enables clients to mitigate and/or adapt to climate change

Select all that apply

☑ Mitigation

(12.6.1.3) Portfolio

Select from:

☑ Investing (Asset manager)

(12.6.1.4) Asset class

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Infrastructure

(12.6.1.5) Type of product classification

Select all that apply

☑ Products that promote environmental and/or social characteristics

(12.6.1.6) Taxonomy or methodology used to identify product characteristics

Select all that apply

☑ The EU Taxonomy for environmentally sustainable economic activities

☑ Internally classified

(12.6.1.7) Type of solution financed, invested in or insured

Select all that apply

☑ Regenerative production

(12.6.1.8) Description of product/service

The energy storage strategy aims at developing utility scale energy storage facilities to unlock access to a new frontier of renewable energy. The synergy with renewables aims to accelerate the decarbonization of the electrical grid, helping to enable the phasing out of carbon-intensive fossil fuels.

(12.6.1.9) % of portfolio aligned with a taxonomy or methodology in relation to total portfolio value

12.4

(12.6.1.10) % of asset value aligned with a taxonomy or methodology

100

(12.6.1.11) Product considers principal adverse impacts on environmental factors

Select from:

☑ Yes

(12.6.1.12) Details on how the principal adverse impacts on environmental factors are considered in this product

In UBS AM GRA, we take into consideration ESG factors including Principal Adverse Impacts (“PAIs”) that have the potential to have a material financial impact and incorporate them into our investment analysis and decision-making processes. On an annual basis, this is disclosed via the SFDR PASI reporting process.

Row 5

(12.6.1.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(12.6.1.2) Product/service enables clients to mitigate and/or adapt to climate change

Select all that apply

☑ Mitigation

☑ Adaptation

(12.6.1.3) Portfolio

Select from:

☑ Investing (Asset manager)

(12.6.1.4) Asset class

Select from:

☑ Real estate

(12.6.1.5) Type of product classification

Select all that apply

☑ Products that promote environmental and/or social characteristics

(12.6.1.6) Taxonomy or methodology used to identify product characteristics

Select all that apply

☑ Internally classified

(12.6.1.7) Type of solution financed, invested in or insured

Select all that apply

☑ Energy efficiency measures

(12.6.1.8) Description of product/service

Real estate funds that have a commitment to a 2030 midterm reduction and 2050 net zero science-based target in alignment with a decarbonization pathway

(12.6.1.9) % of portfolio aligned with a taxonomy or methodology in relation to total portfolio value

12.4

(12.6.1.10) % of asset value aligned with a taxonomy or methodology

100

(12.6.1.11) Product considers principal adverse impacts on environmental factors

Select from:

☑ Yes

(12.6.1.12) Details on how the principal adverse impacts on environmental factors are considered in this product

In UBS AM GRA, we take into consideration ESG factors including Principal Adverse Impacts ("PAIs") that have the potential to have a material financial impact and incorporate them into our investment analysis and decision-making processes. On an annual basis, this is disclosed via the SFDR PASI reporting process.

Row 6

(12.6.1.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(12.6.1.2) Product/service enables clients to mitigate and/or adapt to climate change

Select all that apply

☑ Mitigation

☑ Adaptation

(12.6.1.3) Portfolio

Select from:

☑ Investing (Asset manager)

(12.6.1.4) Asset class

Select from:

☑ Fixed income

(12.6.1.5) Type of product classification

Select all that apply

☑ Products that promote environmental and/or social characteristics

☑ Other product classification, please specify :Net Zero-aligned

(12.6.1.6) Taxonomy or methodology used to identify product characteristics

Select all that apply

☑ Green Bond Principles (ICMA)

☑ Externally classified using other taxonomy or methodology, please specify :EU benchmark-regulation guided PAB and CTB products, AMAS SI Approach

☑ Internally classified

(12.6.1.7) Type of solution financed, invested in or insured

Select all that apply

☑ Renewable energy

☑ Other, please specify :Low emission business activities

(12.6.1.8) Description of product/service

Indexed fixed income funds with promotional characteristics that are either based on standard broad market fixed income indices or custom built for specific client needs. For example, we worked with Bloomberg to launch the first Net Zero Sovereign Fixed income Index. This index uses top-down and bottom-up metrics, for example, to decarbonize the index as well as to overweigh green bonds. We also offer our climate aware proprietary technology in fixed income - The investment objective is to deliver similar gross return characteristics as the Bloomberg Global Aggregate Corporate Index, while maintaining a rule-based orientation that accounts for investment risks linked to climate change. The aim is to overweight companies geared toward long-term change leading to a global low carbon economy

(and vice versa). Last but not least, we have a UBS BBG MSCI Global Green Bond Index, The Bloomberg MSCI Global Green Bond Index offers investors an objective and robust measure of the global market for fixed income securities issued to fund projects with direct environmental benefit.

(12.6.1.9) % of portfolio aligned with a taxonomy or methodology in relation to total portfolio value

12.4

(12.6.1.10) % of asset value aligned with a taxonomy or methodology

100

(12.6.1.11) Product considers principal adverse impacts on environmental factors

Select from:

☑ Yes

(12.6.1.12) Details on how the principal adverse impacts on environmental factors are considered in this product

UBS-AM takes adverse impacts into account in a variety of ways across its investment processes. The extent to which adverse impacts are considered depends on the product feature or client objective: Exclusions: There may be instances where investing in certain companies with substantially elevated environmental, social or reputational risks outweigh the benefits. The UBS-AM Exclusion Policy lays out the details of how UBS AM addresses such instances to avoid adverse impacts and the product scope to which exclusions are applied. ESG Integration: Adverse impacts may be considered as part of the risk integration process, which will differ by asset class. Any specific portfolio carbon targets would be disclosed in offering documents. For indexed products, UBS-AM considers sustainability characteristics and risks as part of the relevant index selection process. Creation of Sustainability Focus / Impact products designed to reduce adverse impacts: UBS-AM has developed a number of financial products with a reduced level of adverse impacts. For actively managed SI focused products where UBS-AM is the primary portfolio manager, sustainability – including the analysis of adverse impacts – plays a role in the investment process. Companies or investments that exhibit elevated sustainability risks are actively avoided through the rule set for portfolio construction of SI focused products. Impact products go one step further, actively seeking to invest in companies and projects with positive social and environmental external impacts on society or the environment. The extent to which adverse impacts are considered depends on the product feature or client objective.
[Add row]

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

	Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used?

Row 1

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Introduction

☑ Other data point in module 1, please specify :Our CDP submission is based on our sustainability reporting wherever possible and various parts of this submission are hence built on previously assured data and information.

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ ISAE 3000

☑ Other general verification standard, please specify :GRI Standards and UBS's definition and methods as defined in our Basis of Reporting document

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Our sustainability report has been reviewed by Ernst & Young Ltd (EY). The content of the reporting has been prepared in accordance with the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards. We use the GRI as the basis for our sustainability reporting. Our reporting, the GRI content index, supplementary information, and EY's assurance report can be downloaded from ubs.com/sustainability-report. Additionally, selected metrics in our sustainability reporting have been subject to reasonable or limited assurance by EY against our definition and methods as defined in our Basis of Reporting document. A list of these metrics and level of assurance can be found in the assurance report. Our CDP submission is based on our sustainability reporting wherever possible and various parts of this submission are hence built on previously assured data and information.

Row 2

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Identification, assessment, and management of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Other data point in module 2, please specify :Our CDP submission is based on our sustainability reporting wherever possible and various parts of this submission are hence built on previously assured data and information.

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ ISAE 3000

☑ Other general verification standard, please specify :GRI Standards and UBS's definition and methods as defined in our Basis of Reporting document

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Our sustainability report has been reviewed by Ernst & Young Ltd (EY). The content of the reporting has been prepared in accordance with the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards. We use the GRI as the basis for our sustainability reporting. Our reporting, the GRI content index, supplementary information, and EY's assurance report can be downloaded from ubs.com/sustainability-report. Additionally, selected metrics in our sustainability reporting have been subject to reasonable or limited assurance by EY against our definition and methods as defined in our Basis of Reporting document. A list of these metrics and level of assurance can be found in the assurance report. Our CDP submission is based on our sustainability reporting wherever possible and various parts of this submission are hence built on previously assured data and information.

Row 3

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Disclosure of risks and opportunities

☑ Other data point in module 3, please specify :Our CDP submission is based on our sustainability reporting wherever possible and various parts of this submission are hence built on previously assured data and information.

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ ISAE 3000

☑ Other general verification standard, please specify :GRI Standards and UBS's definition and methods as defined in our Basis of Reporting document

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Our sustainability report has been reviewed by Ernst & Young Ltd (EY). The content of the reporting has been prepared in accordance with the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards. We use the GRI as the basis for our sustainability reporting. Our reporting, the GRI content index, supplementary information, and EY's

assurance report can be downloaded from ubs.com/sustainability-report. Additionally, selected metrics in our sustainability reporting have been subject to reasonable or limited assurance by EY against our definition and methods as defined in our Basis of Reporting document. A list of these metrics and level of assurance can be found in the assurance report. Our CDP submission is based on our sustainability reporting wherever possible and various parts of this submission are hence built on previously assured data and information.

Row 4

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Governance

☑ Other data point in module 4, please specify :Our CDP submission is based on our sustainability reporting wherever possible and various parts of this submission are hence built on previously assured data and information.

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ ISAE 3000

☑ Other general verification standard, please specify :GRI Standards and UBS's definition and methods as defined in our Basis of Reporting document

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Our sustainability report has been reviewed by Ernst & Young Ltd (EY). The content of the reporting has been prepared in accordance with the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards. We use the GRI as the basis for our sustainability reporting. Our reporting, the GRI content index, supplementary information, and EY's assurance report can be downloaded from ubs.com/sustainability-report. Additionally, selected metrics in our sustainability reporting have been subject to reasonable or limited assurance by EY against our definition and methods as defined in our Basis of Reporting document. A list of these metrics and level of assurance can be found in the assurance report. Our CDP submission is based on our sustainability reporting wherever possible and various parts of this submission are hence built on previously assured data and information.

Row 5

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Business strategy

☑ Other data point in module 5, please specify :Our CDP submission is based on our sustainability reporting wherever possible and various parts of this submission are hence built on previously assured data and information.

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ ISAE 3000

☑ Other general verification standard, please specify :GRI Standards and UBS's definition and methods as defined in our Basis of Reporting document

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Our sustainability report has been reviewed by Ernst & Young Ltd (EY). The content of the reporting has been prepared in accordance with the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards. We use the GRI as the basis for our sustainability reporting. Our reporting, the GRI content index, supplementary information, and EY's assurance report can be downloaded from ubs.com/sustainability-report. Additionally, selected metrics in our sustainability reporting have been subject to reasonable or limited assurance by EY against our definition and methods as defined in our Basis of Reporting document. A list of these metrics and level of assurance can be found in the assurance report. Our CDP submission is based on our sustainability reporting wherever possible and various parts of this submission are hence built on previously assured data and information.

Row 6

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

☑ Other data point in module 7, please specify :Our CDP submission is based on our sustainability reporting wherever possible and various parts of this submission are hence built on previously assured data and information.

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ ISAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Our sustainability report has been reviewed by Ernst & Young Ltd (EY). The content of the reporting has been prepared in accordance with the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards. We use the GRI as the basis for our sustainability reporting. Our reporting, the GRI content index, supplementary information, and EY's assurance report can be downloaded from ubs.com/sustainability-report. Additionally, selected metrics in our sustainability reporting have been subject to reasonable or limited assurance by EY against our definition and methods as defined in our Basis of Reporting document. A list of these metrics and level of assurance can be found in the assurance report. Our CDP submission is based on our sustainability reporting wherever possible and various parts of this submission are hence built on previously assured data and information.

Row 7

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Financial services

☑ Other data point in module 12, please specify :Our CDP submission is based on our sustainability reporting wherever possible and various parts of this submission are hence built on previously assured data and information.

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ ISAE 3000

☑ Other general verification standard, please specify :GRI Standards and UBS's definition and methods as defined in our Basis of Reporting document

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Our sustainability report has been reviewed by Ernst & Young Ltd (EY). The content of the reporting has been prepared in accordance with the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards. We use the GRI as the basis for our sustainability reporting. Our reporting, the GRI content index, supplementary information, and EY's assurance report can be downloaded from ubs.com/sustainability-report. Additionally, selected metrics in our sustainability reporting have been subject to reasonable or limited assurance by EY against our definition and methods as defined in our Basis of Reporting document. A list of these metrics and level of assurance can be found in the assurance report. Our CDP submission is based on our sustainability reporting wherever possible and various parts of this submission are hence built on previously assured data and information.
[Add row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

Chairman of the Board of Directors / Chairperson of the Corporate Culture and Responsibility Committee

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:

☑ Board chair

[Fixed row]